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(HOUSE OF COMMONS

Second Session—Twenty-second Parliament
1955

Government
Publications

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

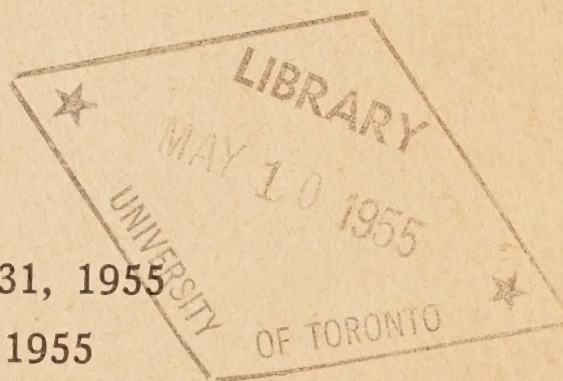
ON

BROADCASTING

Chairman: Dr. PIERRE GAUTHIER

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE
No. 2

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1955
FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1955



WITNESS:

A. Davidson Dunton, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Canadian
Broadcasting Corporation.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON BROADCASTING

Chairman: Dr. Pierre Gauthier

Vice-Chairman: Mr. G. D. Weaver

and

Messrs.

Balcer	Dinsdale	Knight
Beaudry	Fleming	McCann
Boisvert	Gauthier (<i>Nickel Belt</i>)	Monteith
Bryson	Goode	Reinke
Carter	Hansell	Richard (<i>Ottawa East</i>)
Cauchon	Henry	Richardson
Decore	Holowach	Robichaud
Diefenbaker	Kirk (<i>Shelburne- Yarmouth-Clare</i>)	Studer

R. J. Gratrix,
Clerk of the Committee.

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MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

Room Sixteen,
THURSDAY, March 31, 1955.

The Special Committee on Broadcasting met at 11.00 o'clock a.m. this day. Dr. Pierre Gauthier, the Chairman, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Balcer, Beaudry, Carter, Cauchon, Decore, Fleming, Hansell, Henry, Holowach, Kirk (*Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare*), Knight, McCann, Monteith, Reinke, Richard (*Ottawa East*), Robichaud and Studer.

In attendance: From the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation: Messrs. A. Davidson Dunton, Chairman of the Board of Governors, J. A. Ouimet, General Manager, Donald Manson, Special Consultant, E. L. Bushnell, Assistant General Manager, H. Bramah, Treasurer, Charles Jennings, Director of Programmes, George Young, Director of Station Relations, R. C. Fraser, Director of Press and Information, W. G. Richardson, Director of Engineering, R. E. Keddy, Secretary of the Board of Governors and J. A. Halbert, Assistant Secretary; and G. Gordon Winter, B.B.C. Representative in Canada.

The Committee resumed consideration of the 1953-54 Annual Report of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Mr. Holowach, rising on a question of privilege, asked a ruling from the Chair as to the proper time to reply to certain allegations made by Mr. Goode at the previous sitting, he being unavoidably absent this day, with respect to a programme entitled "Back to the Bible Hour".

The Chairman informed the Committee that the subject matter of the question of privilege had been discussed by the Sub-Committee on Agenda and Procedure and recommended that discussion on the point raised be postponed until after the Easter adjournment.

It being so agreed, the Committee resumed the examination of Mr. Dunton.

The witness, in response to a request by Mr. Fleming, tabled lists of speakers for the years 1953 and 1954 on the following radio programmes, copies of which were distributed to the members of the Committee.

1. Capital Report
2. Midweek Review
3. Our Special Speaker
4. International Commentary
5. Press Conference
6. Weekend Review

(See Appendix "A")

The witness also tabled the following documents:

1. Audition Application Report
2. CBC Auditions—Standard of Marking

The witness then replied to the following questions asked at the previous sitting:

1. The amount of stand by fees paid by the Corporation to the American Federation of Musicians in the current fiscal year (*Mr. Holowach*)

2. Sample rates of fees paid to performers (*Mr. Fleming*)
3. The names of the organizations represented on the Citizen Forum Advisory Committee (*Mr. Holowach*)
4. The number of individual scripts used by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in the last year (*Mr. Beaudry*)

The witness was examined on the documents tabled by him indicating the speakers on various radio programmes.

During the course of the proceedings Mr. Jennings answered a question specifically referred to him.

At 12.50 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned to meet again at 11.00 o'clock a.m. Friday, April 1st.

Room Sixteen,
Friday, April 1, 1955.

The Special Committee on Broadcasting met at 11.00 o'clock a.m. this day. Dr. Pierre Gauthier, the Chairman, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Beaudry, Boisvert, Carter, Decore, Dinsdale, Fleming, Hansell, Holowach, Kirk (*Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare*), Knight, McCann, Monteith, Richard (*Ottawa East*), Richardson, Robichaud and Weaver.

In attendance: From the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation: Messrs. A. Davidson Dunton, Chairman of the Board of Governors, J. A. Ouimet, General Manager, Donald Manson, Special Consultant, E. L. Bushnell, Assistant General Manager, H. Bramah, Treasurer, Charles Jennings, Director of Programmes, George Young, Director of Station Relations, H. G. Walker, Director of Network Coordination, Frank Peers, Supervisor of Talks and Public Affairs, R. C. Fraser, Director of Press and Information, W. G. Richardson, Director of Engineering, B. E. Keddy, Secretary of the Board of Governors and J. A. Halbert, Assistant Secretary; and G. Gordon Winter, B.B.C. Representative in Canada.

The Committee resumed consideration of the 1953-54 Annual Report of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

On motion of Mr. Boisvert,

Ordered,—That the lists of speakers for the years 1953 and 1954, tabled at the previous meeting by Mr. Dunton, on the following radio programmes be printed as an appendix to the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of Thursday, March 31, 1955:

1. Capital Report
2. Midweek Review
3. Our Special Speaker
4. International Commentary
5. Press Conference
6. Weekend Review

(*See Appendix "A"*)

The examination of Mr. Dunton on the said lists of speakers was continued.

During the course of his examination, Mr. Dunton tabled lists of participants on the following television programmes:


1. This Week
2. Press Conference

The Committee resumed its detailed consideration of the CBC Annual Report, the examination of Mr. Dunton being continued thereon.

During the course of the examination of Mr. Dunton, Mr. Ouimet answered questions specifically referred to him.

At 12.45 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned to meet again at 11.00 o'clock a.m. Thursday, April 21, 1955.

R. J. Gratrix,
Clerk of the Committee.



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EVIDENCE

March 31, 1955
11.00 a.m.

The CHAIRMAN: Order, gentlemen, we have a quorum.

Mr. HOLOWACH: On a point of privilege: last Friday, Mr. Goode, the member for Burnaby-Richmond, at a time when the Social Credit representative was not present, brought up the matter of Mr. Manning's "Back to the Bible Hour" radio programs. I was ill and was unable to attend the meeting. Had I been here, I would have refuted the charges that were made at that time by Mr. Goode. In fairness to Mr. Goode, whom I see is not present at this meeting, I was wondering whether you would make a ruling whether I might have an opportunity of replying to him at this time or whether it might not be better to wait until such time as he is in attendance, in order to be fair to him.

The CHAIRMAN: I have talked to the members of the agenda committee on that question, and it has been agreed by everyone, including Mr. Hansell, that this matter could stand until after the Easter recess. Then, on a question of privilege, you can answer Mr. Goode, and I think that the committee will agree that a debate will take place on this very question. Is it agreeable to the committee?

Mr. HOLOWACH: That is satisfactory to me.

Mr. DECORE: I understand that the item did not pass because we wished to wait for Mr. Hansell. I would like to see both Mr. Goode and Mr. Hansell here at the time the question is discussed.

Mr. HOLOWACH: Mr. Hansell is present.

Mr. KNIGHT: It was already understood by the whole committee, not only by the steering committee, that this should be done.

The CHAIRMAN: But, as Mr. Goode has been called out of town—

Mr. KNIGHT: I think that in fairness to both sides representatives of both parties should be here.

The CHAIRMAN: Then the matter will stand until after recess?
Agreed.

Mr. HOLOWACH: I would be satisfied with that ruling. I would just like to say that we vehemently deny those charges.

The CHAIRMAN: When Mr. Goode is present, you will have an opportunity.

Mr. A. Davidson Dunton, Chairman, Board of Directors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, called:

The CHAIRMAN: Six documents have been distributed to the members. I understand that they were produced after questions put by Mr. Fleming. Mr. Dunton has something to say about a few documents. If they are desired by members of the committee, they can be produced either today or later on.

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, there was a question about audition forms used for requesting auditions. We have some here if you wish to have them tabled.

The CHAIRMAN: Is it agreeable to the committee that those forms be tabled?
Agreed.

The WITNESS: I table a copy of the Audition Application Report and also a copy of the forms which the adjudicators make out themselves, showing how they mark and so on.

The CHAIRMAN: Is that agreed?

Agreed.

The WITNESS: There was a question about the amount of stand-by fees paid to members of the American Federation of Musicians. After going over the records, we discovered that in the current fiscal year the total seems to be about \$4,334, but that includes stand-by fees in places where they may have visiting musicians from outside the area. We are unable from our records to sort out when it was a question of amateurs and when it was a question of visiting musicians.

The CHAIRMAN: Is this to be tabled or to be put into the record? It will be tabled.

The WITNESS: I think that Mr. Fleming asked for some samples indicating rates paid to performers. I can give a few samples. These are for actors. For sound broadcasting, for a half-hour show, the guaranteed minimum amount is \$25. That includes three and a half hours' rehearsal. For a one hour show, \$35 minimum, including four and three quarter hours' rehearsal. Rehearsals above that, of course, are paid extra. That is the minimum amount under the agreement. In television, corresponding amounts would be, for a thirty minute show a guaranteed minimum of \$50 with required rehearsals of eight hours; for a sixty minute show the minimum guaranteed is \$70, with required rehearsals of eight hours.

The CHAIRMAN: Is that satisfactory?

Mr. FLEMING: Quite frankly, Mr. Chairman, I do not recall asking that question.

The CHAIRMAN: It is under your name here.

The WITNESS: We were discussing performers and actors, you asked for an indication of how much would be involved in fees to actors.

The CHAIRMAN: "Citizens Forum".

The WITNESS: I have a list of names of organizations represented on the "Citizens Forum" advisory committee. Shall I read them?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

The WITNESS: Canadian Home and School Federation, Canadian Congress of Labour, Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Canadian Council of Churches, National Council of Women, Canadian Manufacturers Association, Trades and Labour Congress, United Nations Association, Canadian Association of Consumers, Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Canadian Citizenship Council and the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

The CHAIRMAN: Agreed.

By Mr. Hansell:

Q. In respect to Dr. Dunton's reply, are the particular individuals who represent these organizations changed from time to time? You gave us the names of the organizations, but not the individuals who might represent them.—
A. As I understand it, they are named by the organizations who, of course, may change their nominees.

Q. Is that done periodically? How often is it done?—A. I am not certain. I think it depends on the organization. The organization can change a member at any time it wishes.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions?

Mr. BEAUDRY: Have you any more documents to be produced?

The CHAIRMAN: No, that covers the whole thing.

By Mr. Beaudry:

Q. Mr. Dunton agreed that he would supply us with the amount of the individual scripts used by the C.B.C. in the course of one year.—A. Yes, I am sorry. We have that information. In sound broadcasting about 5,700. That is apart from straight talks or straight music programs and that sort of thing. That is for drama or feature programs requiring actual script writing. In television last year, just about 500. Of course the rate of that has risen quite sharply in the last winter.

Q. That includes commercial scripts also?—A. In the case of sound, it is entirely sustaining because it is apart from commercial programs.

Q. I would like to have the entire amount of scripts.—A. In sound, as you know, commercial programs are handled directly by the agency or sponsors. They do not go through us.

Q. I appreciate that, but the C.B.C. still has the right to oversee them and must do so.—A. About another 5,000 on the commercial side.

Q. In other words, the C.B.C. has to look at or check or censor, if you would call it that, some 10,000 scripts a year for sound?—A. Yes, at least, apart from talks. I think that brings us up to date.

Mr. FLEMING: I presume that this will be the point at which to take up the material which Mr. Dunton filed at the opening of the meeting with the lists of persons participating in the various broadcasts which would be classified broadly under the heading of "opinion broadcasts" or "comment".

The CHAIRMAN: If it is agreeable to the committee that those documents be taken up in order, I think we can ask questions, although these talks cover more than one article in the report.

Mr. FLEMING: They arose out of a question I asked.

The CHAIRMAN: If the committee is agreeable to let questions be asked on those different reports, it is up to the committee to do so.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Then, Mr. Chairman, just to make sure that all members have everything complete, I have six of them here now, and they are: "Midweek Review", "Our Special Speaker", "International Commentary", "Week-End Review", "Capital Report" and "Press Conference". Is that the complete group?—A. Yes, in sound.

Q. These cover the years 1953 and 1954. Before asking some questions in detail about these, I understood Mr. Dunton was going to give us the range of payments made to participants in these various types of programs?—A. I can do that now, Mr. Chairman.

Q. Could we take them in the same order, if we have the papers in that order?—A. Perhaps I could give the range and then answer questions about individual programs—the range by length of time.

Q. Does the same thing apply to all these programs?—A. They are within the range. Perhaps I can help you more on individual programs. Shall I give the range?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

The WITNESS: Half-hour talks, of which there are very few, \$75 to \$125; quarter-hour, \$35 to \$60; ten minutes, \$25 to \$50; five minutes, \$15 to \$30; two or three minutes, \$15 to \$25. Those are the usual ranges.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. That applies to all six of these programs?—A. Yes.

Q. Are most of these which appear in the list that you furnished in the fifteen minute group?—A. No. Unfortunately mine are in a different order from yours.

Q. Which order do you find most convenient?—A. Perhaps the order in which I have them here.

Q. Let us arrange ours in the same order and we will not be confused. Would you read your order?—A. I have: Capital Report, Mid-week Review, Our Special Speaker, International Commentary, Press Conference and Week End Review.

Q. I take it, Mr. Dunton, that the figures you have quoted as to rates are payable regardless of any rehearsal or anything of that kind?—A. Yes, there are no extra payments.

Q. Coming to the first one, Capital Report, you have five gentlemen whom you use for broadcasts from Washington. Kenneth Harris has been used only twice in the past year; the others approximately the same number of times as in the previous year, Mr. Freedman, Mr. McConaughy, Mr. Minifie and Mr. Uhl. In London and Europe, according to my reckoning, you had fifty broadcasts in 1953 and fifty in 1954, and of those one hundred, forty-seven were made by one man, Mr. Matthew Halton, and twenty-four by Mr. Douglas LaChance. A total of seventy-one out of one hundred were done by two men and the balance distributed over about ten other men. Is that the C.B.C.'s conception of balance in these important broadcasts from London and Europe?—A. As I think I have explained before, Mr. Fleming, both Mr. Halton and Mr. LaChance are on retainers, and both do a number of broadcasts which contain little or no opinions. Quite often they are much more of straight descriptive or reporting type. Also in some periods of the summer they are more easily available and do more straight feature work if there is not much to comment on. We think that the balance has been fairly good. As you noticed in the figure I gave the other day, during the winter in London Mr. Halton has been on only once in three times.

Q. Mr. Halton does all his broadcasts from the B.B.C. in London?—A. Pretty well. He may go off to some place and do a descriptive report.

Q. Does the same apply to Mr. LaChance?—A. Again, he is based in Paris and does it actually from there or some place in Europe.

Q. I think you will agree that in previous years in this same committee attention has been drawn to the fact that Mr. Halton does all these broadcasts from London and Europe, or a number out of all proportion to the others participating in this program. We will all agree that Mr. Halton is a very able broadcaster, but here we are after all in the realm of reporting where opinion does have, I think, an admittedly strong influence on the type of report that is given. I raise again the question which, with respect, has never been answered to my satisfaction, as to whether this is a fulfillment of the professed policy of maintaining balance in programs of talks or comments which necessarily bring us into the realm of opinion on matters of economics and politics?—A. As I said, it is our feeling that in the last year or two it has been pretty good.

Mr. BALCER: Are these two gentlemen members of your staff or are they independent?

The WITNESS: As we have explained, these two gentlemen are both on a retainer under a contract with the C.B.C. under which we have first call on their broadcasting services. We find it necessary in both these places overseas to have people like that who can be immediately available to us and who are paid a yearly fee so that we can be sure of their services. That is naturally

one reason why we tend to use them more. Much of their work is straight reporting rather than comment, though they do comment at times. Watching the flow of comment from Europe, we think that the balance is fairly good.

By Mr. Knight:

Q. The retainers involved in the case of these two men mean that they are paid a certain amount of money to be at your disposal whether or not they broadcast?—A. We have to do that. We pay them a yearly amount.

Q. In other words, the fact that you have to pay them a certain amount of money, irrespective of the number of broadcasts, would mean that you employ their services more?—A. It is more economical to do so, but in spite of that our people have deliberately employed others in order to get a good balance.

By Mr. Richard (Ottawa East):

Q. Have you had complaints that perhaps Mr. Halton or Mr. La Chance broadcast more often than others?—A. No, we have not.

Q. Is it very easy to have somebody else on call, who would be suitable, without a retainer?—A. It is quite difficult in both London and Paris. If possible, we want to have Canadians, or people who know the Canadian scene well, and it is not easy to find people on whom we can count to be readily available to deliver a comment on affairs over there which would be of interest and use to Canadians.

Q. Maybe this does not apply so well, but take the case of the B.B.C. or some other network. Do they not do the same thing? Do they not have some particular men in certain cities who broadcast more than others?—A. All other networks that I can think of do. The big American networks and the B.B.C. have full-time staff people and use them in important points abroad, and use them much more regularly than we use these particular men.

Q. I would imagine that it would not be very satisfactory to have every Tom, Dick and Harry broadcasting from time to time unless you had one or two men on whom you could rely who had a good picture of the place.—A. That is just why it has been found necessary to have men who are reliable and good broadcasters; and at the same time we have other people in addition to them. In this way we are sure of the services, and we are sure that there is a variety of interpretations.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. There were eleven others who were called on in the last two years. Nine of these in 1953, and eleven in 1954. You are hardly in a position of just having to pick up Tom, Dick and Harry, to use Mr. Richard's expression. There are others who are available and who are thought worthy of having a place on this program?—A. Except, I think, it is right that quite a number of these people would be available for some particular reason. They happened to be over there or happened to have been working on a particular subject on which they could speak. Quite a few are not professional journalists. I think that most of them are writers of different kinds, but not the sort of people you can be sure of calling up on a Friday and asking for a commentary on such and such a thing for Sunday and getting it.

Q. Of the total of thirteen names on this list, I gather that eleven are simply on a basis where they are paid according to the individual program, whereas in the case of Mr. Halton and Mr. La Chance they are on retainers?—A. That is right.

Mr. FLEMING: And they are the only ones on retainers?

Mr. MONTEITH: Do these two gentlemen get a broadcasting fee as well as the retainer?

The WITNESS: No.

Mr. BALCER: What is the amount of the retainer which they receive for broadcasting?

The WITNESS: The committee has usually accepted in the past that we are not forced to give amounts paid to individuals.

The CHAIRMAN: That is right.

The WITNESS: I put it this way, that it is less than what it would be expected that a full-time salary would be for the full-time services of those people, but it is enough to insure them a basic income so that they will be available to us on call.

Mr. BALCER: Are all these gentlemen listed here Canadian citizens living in Europe?

The WITNESS: No, I think that several of these are residents of England.

Mr. C. JENNINGS (*Director of Programs*): I do not know whether I can identify them as Canadians.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you want the identification of every one of them?

The WITNESS: Robert McKepzie is a Canadian who has lived in London for some time.

Mr. BALCER: What about Mr. Halton and Mr. La Chance?

The WITNESS: They are both Canadians.

Mr. BEAUDRY: I should like to point out that of those Mr. Fleming referred to, four are obviously not stationed in London. Two are stationed in Rome, one in Geneva, and one in Bonn, which still restricts the field in London and Paris.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. I do not think it is suggested that these two gentlemen, however eminent they are and however good their qualifications as broadcasters, are the only persons who are available. Can we drop down to the last group on the page, Ottawa, on the "Capital Report"? There are eleven names on the list here. I am not certain, but is it a fact that all except Miss Anne Francis and Mr. Charles Woodsworth are members of the press gallery?—A. Looking down the list, I would think so.

Q. Mr. Charles Woodsworth is, or was until recently, the editor of the Ottawa Citizen?—A. Yes.

Mr. FLEMING: Some of these gentlemen were broadcasting in 1953 who have not been on in 1954. There is not a very uniform distribution of these broadcasts over those who are on the list. The first name was on the list in 1953 six times, but not in 1954. The fourth name has been on seven times in 1954, but was not on in 1953. The fifth name was on four times in 1953, but not in 1954. Two others were on once in 1954, and the second name from the end was not on in 1954. I am wondering who makes these selections and how they are arrived at, because there is no uniform pattern. In the case of the third name, the person was on that "Capital Report" series nineteen times in the two years. The lady in question was on twenty-three times in the two years. The last name on the list, the editor, was on twenty-one times in the two years, but nobody else comes anywhere near that number of appearances. While admitting, as everyone would, the competence of all of these persons, I am coming back to my question of balance. We are thinking, I suppose, of

over-all balance. We are also thinking of balance within any particular group. It strikes me that list does not indicate any attempt to hew to any particular policy of balance.

The WITNESS: I suggest that it looks like a pretty fair balance.

Mr. RICHARD (*Ottawa East*): In what way does it not balance?

Mr. FLEMING: The number of appearances of three people on the list is out of all proportion to the others.

Mr. KNIGHT: There could be a balance among the three.

Mr. BEAUDRY: Do you take into consideration physical assets such as voice and delivery?

The WITNESS: When our organization is working on this, they are not thinking of coming up at the end of a three year period with a completely mathematical pattern. They are thinking of getting a good series generally. At one time one man may go out of town or may not want to go on the panel for a while. They may think it is a good thing to shift and try somebody else for a time, for various reasons. They are not working towards a complete arithmetical symmetry between several names. They are working for an over-all balanced series and I suggest to you that, as you look through the year at the way the names come out, it is a pretty fair balance.

Mr. FLEMING: I have made a rough addition of the 1954 list. There were fifty-four broadcasts, and out of the list of eleven people, thirty-four of the fifty-four broadcasts were done by three people. It is not a question of competence. Everyone looking at that list would recognize the competence of every one of those individuals. But I am wondering if you are not concentrating too much and if that sort of concentration, where it is practically done by three people, is the sort of thing that is going to achieve that balance in the presentation of news and opinion, because opinion does enter into this, which is the professed policy of the C.B.C. operating these networks, which certainly have an influence on public thoughts.

The WITNESS: I think you mentioned three people who happened to be used more than others during these years. I cannot see that that shows that there was not a good balance.

Mr. KNIGHT: In my opinion, balance is not a matter of the number of people used. It is not a matter of arithmetical calculation. It is perfectly possible to have balance among three people if you only have three people on the list. Balance is a matter of more than the number of people who get an opportunity to broadcast. I can imagine among political parties, for instance, you could get four men only from the House of Commons, and still you would have a balance in regard to the material of political opinion expressed. I presume that it is the same in other spheres as well as political. Would that not be true?

Mr. BEAUDRY: I was wondering whether Mr. Fleming was questioning the ten broadcasts by Mr. Blakely?

The CHAIRMAN: Order.

Hon. Mr. McCANN: Is it not a fact that you take into account the competency of the broadcaster to do a certain amount of work? A week from Sunday somebody will be making public comments, probably, on the budget. Not every member on that roll is competent to do that kind of work. Barkway does a good deal of broadcasting on trade relations. Somebody else is more competent to make a comment on the budget, so that in my judgment, that has to be taken into account in choosing the person for the particular type of broadcast. Most of these people make broadcasts relative to what is going on in parliament and I submit that they are not all of the same competency to make a good broadcast with reference to all subjects, so that, as far as balance goes, I think that perhaps that is the most important thing to take into account.

Mr. FLEMING: On that point, I am just making another calculation of the 1953 list. The same three people did twenty-nine of the fifty-two broadcasts, so that we have three people slated to do twenty-nine of the fifty-two broadcasts in 1953 and thirty-four of the fifty-four broadcasts in 1954.

The WITNESS: I cannot see that that destroys the balance. Those are good people, and you could still get good balance.

Mr. REINKE: Is Mr. Fleming suggesting that some of these commentators might be more politically inclined one way or another? What did he have in the back of his mind?

Mr. FLEMING: Whatever I have in the back of my mind is on the record for everyone to read and understand, Mr. Chairman. I have expressed my comment or drawn attention to something in relation to a professed policy of balance.

The WITNESS: I wonder if it would help the committee if I were to read quickly those who have been put on in Ottawa since this compilation was made, to show you the pattern: Arthur Blakely, Norman Campbell, Charles Woodsworth, Anne Francis, Norman Campbell, George Bain, Charles Woodsworth, Anne Francis, Arthur Blakely, Norman Campbell. That is up to March 6th. That is the kind of pattern we have, and I suggest it is a pretty competent array of comment from Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. McCANN: Do you lay out a timetable for a certain period or is it done on a weekly or monthly basis?

The WITNESS: It is partly, having some people available, our people may shift, or if some particular subject comes up and they have been working on a particular subject that person will be put on.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Who makes the selections?—A. As I explained, it is done by our talks department, subject to the responsible department here. Naturally, Ottawa people are in touch with journalists in Ottawa, and it will be discussed between Ottawa and Toronto and then perhaps back here again.

Q. I think you could be more definite about that. If you come to the selection on any particular program, whether it is Capital Report from Ottawa, or Capital Report from elsewhere, and there are several groups involved, who is the person in charge of making the selection?—A. As I have tried to explain, you cannot say "one person" because there are a series of discussions. The local staff in Ottawa will likely send some suggestions to Toronto, or Toronto may inquire whether it is a good idea to change somebody and may suggest trying somebody else. It will be discussed by various people in Toronto. There may be an inquiry back to head office in Ottawa, or there may be suggestion from here that something seems to be getting out of balance.

Q. Have you had suggestions that things were getting out of balance?—A. From where?

Q. You just said, "If there were suggestions that these were getting out of balance".—A. Yes, we have had suggestions about the Liberal balance, the Conservative balance and the C.C.F. balance.

Q. In what particular series?—A. In this series, for one.

Q. What was the source of those objections, internal or external?—A. I am speaking of external.

Q. In other words, complaints were made to the C.B.C. that somebody was on too much?—A. Yes, somebody was on too much or one point of view was getting too much play.

Q. Is it fair to ask you when those complaints were made, what they were directed to and what action was taken on those complaints?—A. I am afraid that I cannot remember, and they have been mostly verbal. We have had some strong complaints on the Conservative side.

Mr. RICHARD (*Ottawa East*): There is only one from the Liberals now?

The WITNESS: Strong ones from the Conservative side, verbal representations from the Liberal side that there was unfair balance against the government and some comment from the C.C.F. people that they were not getting a fair basis.

Mr. HANSELL: Would that indicate that we Social Crediters were more satisfied than the others?

An HON. MEMBER: It would indicate that you are getting a good share.

By Mr. Beaudry:

Q. Do we take it for granted that the commentators from Ottawa on Capital Report are normally taken from members of the press gallery?—A. As a rule, simply because there are many competent men in the press gallery.

Q. Do we know how many members there are in the press gallery in the English language?—A. I am not up to date on that.

Q. Some of them, I suppose, would not have the physical attainments or the natural ability for being competent radio broadcasters?—A. Some seem to be much better than others. Some are worse than others.

The CHAIRMAN: According to their voices.

By Mr. Beaudry:

Q. That would eliminate a certain group. There would be another group who would not be willing to become broadcasters?—A. Some have been asked and would not be interested.

Q. There would be a third group who might have the ability and not have the time?—A. That has happened.

Q. So, from that original group of eighty, we would by a process of elimination come to a relatively restricted number of members of the press gallery who would have the natural ability, the competence and the time and the willingness.—A. I would not like to suggest that we are saying that this particular list includes everybody who is a competent broadcaster in the press gallery.

Mr. BEAUDRY: I appreciate that, but if we want to establish balance, we had better establish the norm of balance.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. In our search for that balance, is there a fourth group who might have the competence, who might have the willingness, but have not yet been asked?—A. I think that there are some who have not been on particular programs. Perhaps some others would like to do some broadcasting and it has not developed that they have done any yet.

Q. So far as 1954 is concerned, eight people took part in that series. Two of them took part in only one program each, so that there were really six people who did fifty-two of the 1954 broadcasts in this important series. Of those six, three did thirty-four out of fifty-two. With a press gallery of some eighty members, highly competent men and leaders in the journalistic art, to me it is incomprehensible if you are thinking about getting a balance, that the line should be drawn at this small number and the large number who are not on the list are apparently not offered the opportunity.—A. Perhaps we are talking about two different things. I suggest that it is possible to get a fair

balance of comment with a relatively small number of people. We think it has been done. I think it can be argued that perhaps more people should be used on a given series, but I do not think that it affects the question of whether the series itself has been well balanced. There are various considerations such as getting people into the swing of doing this sort of thing and so on, and people being away and moving from Ottawa.

Q. I do not think that there is any point in continuing with this. We have the statements on the record. There are about seventy members of the press gallery who were not on the series. I think you will agree, Mr. Dunton, that if you are trying to achieve balance—and here you are dealing with reports from Parliament Hill and these Capital Reports are based largely on the kind of news that comes to the top at the capital of this country—I think you will agree it is harder to maintain balance in a small group than in a larger group.—A. It may be easier in a small group.

Hon. Mr. McCANN: Do you consider that being a member of the press gallery is in itself a sufficient qualification to be invited to make broadcasts. I would not.

Mr. RICHARD (*Ottawa East*): I am going to suggest in any event that the idea of these broadcasts is not to give an opportunity to every member of the press gallery. The idea is to find a few people who are available and who, as Mr. Dunton has said, have learned how to perform and are useful not for one performance but for many performances until they become professionals. I do not think that the C.B.C. is a trial balloon where you put on a man once to see how he performs. You want to be sure how he performs when he gets up.

By Mr. Hansell:

Q. When any of these gentlemen are asked to take part on this program, Capital Report, is the subject matter designated or are they left to use their own judgment in respect of subject matter?—A. They are left to use their own judgment. I think our people may casually say, "There is big issue to speak on; are you going to deal with it?", perhaps thinking whether they should get someone in another program to do it. These people are completely free to express their interpretation of what has been happening and what the important things are.

Q. I notice that there are about eleven people from Ottawa in that Capital Report. I do not want to be passing criticism in respect to the choice of these people, but supposing one of these speakers should regard the work of this radio committee as highlighting the subject matter of the week, and supposing that individual should be very highly critical of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, would that have any influence on your choice of that gentleman for any future appearance on this program?—A. No, it would not. There have been commentators who have been extremely critical of the C.B.C., and they have continued to be on the C.B.C.

The CHAIRMAN: I believe that any good body welcomes constructive criticism.

The WITNESS: Some of the criticism we had was not constructive, but we still let them go on the air.

Mr. FLEMING: Mr. Chairman, I did not get the impression you described from newspaper reports of the speech made in Ottawa on Monday by Mr. Duncan McTavish. You say that everybody welcomes criticism?

The CHAIRMAN: I said "good body".

Mr. BEAUDRY: Are we likely to find the names of other members of the press gallery in the list of figures on "Our Special Speaker", "Press Conference", "International Commentary", etc.

The WITNESS: Yes, and of course in other programs which are not covered in these lists.

Mr. BEAUDRY: I suggest that when we become analytical as to figures we do not stop at any one of these sheets, but take them all in. It may give a different picture.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Before we leave this first sheet, are all who participate in the Report from Capital Hill on the same basis as to remuneration, Mr. Dunton?—A. Yes. Washington sometimes is paid higher.

Q. I was thinking about the Ottawa group. Are all these Washington ones on the same rate?—A. Yes.

Q. And all the London and Europe on the same rate, except Mr. Halton and Mr. LaChance?—A. Yes.

Q. Are those in the group under "Others" on the same rate?—A. Yes, generally. There might possibly have to be a small extra payment for a special assignment. In general they would be the same rate.

Q. The Ottawa group are on the same rate?—A. Yes.

Q. And those are fifteen minute broadcasts?—A. They are actually under ten minutes but they come under the ten minute group.

The CHAIRMAN: I have a special request from the Chief Whip stating that many committees are sitting today and especially this afternoon, and we have not many reporters available. As this one has been going on since the beginning of the sitting, do you think we could have a recess of five or ten minutes so that he could take a rest? Mr. Weir asked me at the same time, if it were agreeable to the committee, not to sit this afternoon owing to the large number of committees sitting.

Some Hon. MEMBERS: Agreed.

Mr. KNIGHT: Mr. Chairman, if you are going to take a recess now, I do not know whether Mr. Beaudry wants to follow up this question.

The CHAIRMAN: We can follow it up after the recess.

Mr. KNIGHT: This is in line with the previous questions. I would draw your attention to the names of the contributors under "Our Special Speaker" program. I think it is fair to point out that on that particular list there is not one man who has spoken more than once.

Mr. BEAUDRY: There is one exception in 1953.

Mr. KNIGHT: One in 1953 and one in 1954. Then one has spoken twice in 1953 and only one has spoken twice in 1954. All the others on the long list have spoken only once each. On Mr. Fleming's definition of balance, there is a pretty good balance there.

Mr. FLEMING: I am impressed by the fact that in that series, "Our Special Speaker" has gone a long way to hold the appearances of speakers down to one each per annum.

Mr. KNIGHT: I am not admitting that that is the way that balance can be obtained, but even on the mathematical proposition which you put before, balance has been maintained.

The CHAIRMAN: We shall recess for five minutes.

—*Recess.*

—*Upon resuming:*

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, shall we resume?

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. I made some comment earlier about the matter of preserving balance in these reports. Mr. Dunton, has the C.B.C. not had any complaints about lack of balance in these reports from London and Europe, where, as I commented earlier, Mr. Halton over the last two years has made forty-seven out of the one hundred reports and Mr. LaChance has made twenty-four out of the same one hundred.—A. I cannot recall any recently.

Q. I made the comment in earlier meetings, and I will make it again here, for your comment in turn, Mr. Dunton, that while Mr. Halton is a very capable broadcaster, I thought that if you are going to narrow down reports largely to one voice, I think you are running great risks. I do not see how you can maintain balance, and I do not think you will say that one man—Mr. Halton or anyone else—is on dead centre so that he alone represents balance.—A. That is why we use other people.

Q. But that is the point. How can you say that you use other people when in the case of Mr. Halton he is making forty-seven broadcasts out of one hundred and Mr. LaChance twenty-four out of one hundred, so that between the two of them they have 71 per cent of the broadcasts?—A. I tried to explain it earlier. There are several different situations. In the case of both those gentlemen, much of their work is straight reporting, description or summary, without comment. They do some comment, and that produces the effect of the opinion they work in. We think especially in 1954 and the way the series is running now that we are getting a fair balance.

Q. I hope nobody is going to suggest that I am saying that these gentlemen should not be on the air. It is a question of whether they should be on so often out of a limited total. The C.B.C. runs fifty broadcasts a year in this particular series. Balance is the professed policy of the C.B.C. and I think that in a broadcast of this type it is the policy that all would subscribe to. How are you going to achieve that policy by having one man do half the broadcasts? Now I put it to you, you would not suggest either that Douglas LaChance who has done 24 per cent of these broadcasts, more than anyone else next to Mr. Halton, is so completely on centre in the matter of balance that he should be given this very high proportion while a few others who have been admitted to the series are given one or two appearances. That is not going to achieve balance, surely?—A. I keep saying that we think it is right. That both those gentlemen do a good deal of broadcasting without opinion and there has been between them and the others pretty fair balance, especially in the last year, 1954, and especially the way the series is running now. I think it is not fair just to look at the arithmetic of the thing, we should consider the contents of the series as it has been running over the year.

Q. But in dealing with the content of the series you cannot get away from the number of appearances of individuals. If there were that ideal person who was so completely in balance himself that he could be the embodiment of the ideal of balance in opinion, then this discussion would be all to no purpose, but that individual I think you will agree has not been born yet. Surely the only way to meet the problems that arise from human nature in the realm of opinion is to seek to achieve that aim of balance by hearing more voices and wider distribution. For instance, here is one of Mr. LaChance's statements in one of his 1953 broadcasts:

For five years, ever since American money started to flow in and pay the deficits of a moribund economic system, France has been ruled by increasingly reactionary governments. For two years, since the socialist ministers left the cabinet, the country's working class has not even been represented in the ranks of government.

During the latter period, every kind of trick was employed to conceal the steady rise in the cost of living, and thereby circumvent the wage rises to which workers were entitled under the escalator principle, put into law in 1950.

Some of the devices used to this end would stagger an outside observer accustomed to the idea that a government rules for all the people.

That broadcast proceeds in that strain, and ends with these words:

This is fairly typical of the treatment which French organized workers have received from the government in the last two years.

I think you will agree, Mr. Dunton, that there is a good deal of opinion in a statement of that kind. It does not simply confine itself to observation.—A. I have already said that quite often Mr. LaChance and Mr. Halton have opinions in their broadcasts and that is why we have other commentators over there too.

Q. Is it not a fact that you have a great deal of opinion from those people and that is another reason why in order to achieve balance you should not have one or two individuals largely monopolizing these programs?—A. I do not see that they are monopolizing them.

Mr. FLEMING: Just 71 per cent of the programs in the last two years. That is pretty close to a monopoly by two speakers.

Mr. BEAUDRY: Do you consider the report you have just given as an opinion or a fact?

Mr. FLEMING: I am not passing on the principle but I am passing on the question of whether it is opinion or fact. It strikes me that any body who writes in that vein is drawing his own conclusions from what he professes to have seen. I do not think we are going to sit here this morning in judgment on the facts in political developments in France, but if we are going to have broadcasts that are devoted largely to expressions of opinion, when we see opinion of that kind is obviously a little off centre, to put it mildly, the way to meet a suggestion of that kind is not having two people doing 71 per cent of the broadcasting on that series, but to spread it around so that you get a variety of points of view because it is in variety that you get balance and not in a 71 per cent monopoly by two people.

Mr. BEAUDRY: From your qualification, I was wondering what you were leading to. To you it is an expression of opinion; to me it is a statement of fact. Mr. Dunton, following Mr. Fleming's original question: Mr. Fleming asked you if you had recent complaints about this particular series? May I ask you another question? Is there any subject within your sphere of activities or the sphere of activities of the C.B.C. on which you have not received both complaints and favourable comment?

The WITNESS: I cannot think of any, no.

By Hon. Mr. McCann:

Q. I should like to ask Mr. Dunton this. When you make an arrangement with a man like Mr. LaChance on a retainer basis, do you stipulate that he shall make a certain number of appearances within a year?—A. I do not think it is laid down. There is no set maximum.

Q. Is it not because of the fact that you give him a retainer that you use his services as much as possible?—A. I would not say, "as much as possible".

Q. To a greater extent?—A. It is cheaper than to use somebody else, but we deliberately use extra money in order to try to achieve a balance.

Mr. BEAUDRY: How are these broadcasts arranged? Are they arranged from Canada, or do you have a permanent bureau in London or Paris?

The WITNESS: There is an office in London and there is correspondence and cabling between us.

By Mr. Henry:

Q. With reference to Mr. Halton and Mr. LaChance, I understood you to say that you had had some complaints. Is that true?—A. No, I think that was with reference to the series of commentaries in this program from Ottawa. I cannot recall any recently about commentaries from across the Atlantic.

Q. You are saying in effect that the public would appear to be satisfied on the question of balance in this matter?—A. All I can say is that I cannot recall any recent criticism in this matter.

By Mr. Studer:

Q. In connection with what Mr. Fleming has read here in regard to an expression of opinion or a statement of fact, as Mr. Beaudry mentioned, in regard to the French situation and the relationship of the people with the government, if that is an opinion would Mr. Dunton care to say that opposite opinion or opposite fact,—if there is such a thing as opposite facts—will be expressed at some future time? Or who determines that it is a fact, Mr. LaChance? If we are going to have two sides to a question, how do you determine that there will be a statement from any individual later on, refuting what the commentator is suggesting is the situation in France.—A. Our people try to get that general balance by having different people.

Q. I would find it very difficult for anyone else to follow Mr. LaChance in a statement of that kind and say that his expression of opinion does not coincide with what the actual situation is in France?—A. It has happened in our commentaries.

Q. I think those are dangerous expressions of opinion coming from any person. I think we are overdoing this commentator psychology throughout our whole system. Perhaps it should not be called commentator psychology, but a development. I think we are getting away from the common people in that direction, and when you get away from the common people you get away from commonsense, and I am not satisfied that there is any demand throughout the country for this development in connection with this type of broadcast. If there is any doubt about it, I think we should hire the musicians union and pay them to put on a musical program and get away from the commentaries.

Mr. RICHARD: In answer to Mr. Studer and his suggestion, would it not be the same as a sustained musical program where you have the same symphony twenty-five times a year and the same opinions would be expressed about the music. People do not agree about music any more than about opinions.

Mr. STUDER: This opinion is very difficult to refute. Mr. Fleming is saying that that is an expression of opinion. I am doubtful and skeptical as to whether that contrary expression of opinion will be in evidence.

By Mr. Balcer:

Q. I understand that you have a French broadcast similar to Capital Report which comes on at regular times?—A. There is no regular broadcast from Ottawa.

Q. You have a French broadcast?—A. Not a regular one. There are French commentaries of different kinds which come from Ottawa.

Q. Do you have any other commentator than Mr. Georges Langlois on this program?—A. Different ones are used. Could we get that information for you later?

Mr. BALCER: Yes.

Mr. FLEMING: You will cover all the information in regard to French language broadcasts similar to the information you have compiled here? I may have misunderstood Mr. Dunton, I did not realize that you understood my request was being confined to English language broadcasting. I think we should have the same information with regard to the French broadcasts.

The WITNESS: The same type of opinion broadcasts? Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: On the Capital Report program?

Mr. FLEMING: In all these opinion programs. Mr. Dunton knows the ones we have in mind. He has been very good in compiling this information for us and in exhibiting it in this very useful form. It has facilitated our consideration of it.

The WITNESS: Yes, we will have it put together.

By Mr. Knight:

Q. In regard to Mr. Studer's comment wouldn't you find it almost an impossibility? When you consider an extreme opinion expressed on the radio, would it not be very difficult to get someone immediately to refute it? Isn't that our guarantee that such things be repeated, and that you would put on men who held different opinions? Is that what you try to do in order to preserve a basis?—A. That is what we try to do.

Q. I love to listen to broadcasts which give opinions with which I violently disagree. I think we should thank the C.B.C., or any other broadcasting stations for what Hilda Neatby calls "Something for the Mind". I would not be in favour of simply playing popular music as a substitute for mental food, although I do like music too.

The CHAIRMAN: He did not specify popular music.

Mr. KNIGHT: Well, any music.

By Mr. Studer:

Q. I think it should be kept in mind that if a commentator, or anyone, should go on the air and make a statement of a situation, such as the examples which have been given here by Mr. Fleming, that statement may take only 30 seconds to make, but it might take two hours in order to refute it. I think we have examples of that throughout all our operations, politically as well as in everyday life. That is the objection which I have. It is the easiest thing in the world to express an opinion, but when you come to express a counter opinion and to explain it, you may have to take a great deal more time than was required when the original statement was made. That is what worries me.

Mr. KNIGHT: If we followed that thought to its logical conclusion, you would put yourself in the position where you would not have any opinions expressed at all, and you would have to play music all the time.

Mr. STUDER: I do not think we should go to that extreme.

By Mr. Beaudry:

Q. I submit that it would be preferable that before we started examining, if we have to, each one of these types of programs separately, if we took an overall view. I noticed that in their series called The Press Conference Mr. Jacques Soustelle, a Gaullist member of the French National Assembly spoke early in 1953, I think. I do not know whether the transcript is available of that particular broadcast; perhaps it is not, but if it were I would like to

see it and see whether precisely an opposite opinion was expressed, or a statement of fact to the contrary—if that is possible—to the one expressed by Mr. La Chance.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jacques Soustelle.

Mr. BEAUDRY: Yes. If we deal with each series in detail before we look at the whole picture, we may be misled, or lose some time. We may come to the conclusion that what Mr. La Chance said today was refuted in another series tomorrow.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dunton is not sure if he can get it.

The WITNESS: It would not be a script.

The CHAIRMAN: It was a press conference.

Mr. BEAUDRY: I said the transcript.

The CHAIRMAN: We will see if it is available.

Mr. BEAUDRY: I appreciate the fact that it may not be, but it would be interesting, if it were available.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Perhaps Mr. Beaudry would like to know one or two of the things which Mr. La Chance said on that program in 1953. "Douglas La Chance, CBC correspondent in Paris, declared that France would like to include left-wing elements in her governments, but is afraid to do so lest the United States be offended. Were it possible to bring specialists and others into the government, he implied, there might be a chance to solve France's problems. He spoke in the series 'Capital Report' heard Sunday morning, June 28th, over C.B.C.'s Trans-Canada Network."

Mr. BEAUDRY: Shall I quote you Voltaire?

Mr. FLEMING: Voltaire is not broadcasting on the C.B.C. so far as I know.

Mr. BEAUDRY: I know, but I can still quote him.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Mr. La Chance said in another one, speaking of the strikes that occurred in France, which he described as a peaceful rising of the working classes: "The strike situation in France was described as a 'peaceful rising of a working class tired of waiting for reform, by CBC commentator Douglas La Chance, staff correspondent in Paris. He spoke in the regular series 'Capital Report', heard Sunday afternoon, August 30th, over C.B.C.'s Trans-Canada network.

'The strikes', he said, 'spell out clearly something observers have long feared would happen—that the French working class now feels that its interests are separate from the rest of the country, and is not willing to make any sacrifice to improve the common lot while the state is under present management.'

And it goes on in that vein. I would like to ask, while this is before the committee, if it can be said that there is complete balance in the matter of opinion, or in the matter of a fair report from Paris, that the man who is making those reports could, like Mr. Halton, occupy what seems to me to be a virtual monopoly of 71 per cent of the time of that broadcast.—A. He was on twelve times last year.

Q. That is twenty-four per cent.—A. That is on the total.

Q. You reminded me that this was the report from Paris. How many other reports from Paris are on that list, and how many times were they on, and if they were put on on a basis of factual or opinion broadcasting from

France, and on conditions in France?—A. That will take a little time to work out. I shall see if we can do it for you.

Q. Would it take very much longer to indicate whether Mr. Halton was on from London, or leaving him out of it, Mr. Cairncross from Rome; that takes out seven; that does not leave us very many. Robert McKenzie; did he have any broadcasts from Paris? We usually have Mr. Scott broadcasting from London and Geneva, and Mr. Wighton who broadcasts from Bonn; that does not leave very much. In view of the fact that Mr. Dunton raised the point, we had better find out how many other broadcasts there were from Paris besides those twelve which had been made by Mr. Douglas La Chance in this series.

Mr. BEAUDRY: In your opinion, Mr. Fleming, would his judgment be infirmed by the fact that a certain commentator were the only one writing political comments in the Montreal Gazette for some three or four years?

Mr. FLEMING: What has that to do with these broadcasts from France, which appear to be very nearly a monopoly.

Mr. BEAUDRY: Is it not likely that a man who spends most of his time studying a particular question would be the best informed? I would consider that a newspaperman who has been handling the reports for his newspaper in Ottawa for some years would acquire more knowledge and eventually become a better reporter and a distributor of news, and that the same factors would apply to radio broadcasters.

Mr. FLEMING: Is he the only one in that category? Certainly a commentator should improve with experience, that is to be expected. That is expected of us all, even of members of parliament.

Mr. RICHARD (*Ottawa East*): It is not always true, though.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. But that doesn't mean there is only one person in the field who could be selected. Let us get the facts. We can argue this out later. I have asked for the number of broadcasts and the details of the series which came from Paris.—A. Only Mr. La Chance is from Paris.

Q. That is what I suspected, that he did one-hundred per cent of the broadcasting from Paris. That is the type of information which I think should be given to the committee. His was the only voice from Paris over the C.B.C. networks, and I consider that was a complete monopoly.—A. For this one program.

Q. I think the program is a very important one indeed.

By Mr. Beaudry:

Q. Have there ever been complaints from the French authorities as to the contents of Mr. La Chance's programs, or as to his expressions of opinion?—A. Not that I know of.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. I do hope that the French government will not undertake a censorship of opinions, but I think that the Canadian people should expect something in the way of a balance in the broadcasts from Paris whether they be of facts from Paris, or matters of opinion; and if it is going to be opinion, surely they are entitled to have a balance.—A. In the case of Paris itself, a lot of those commentators deal with general European affairs: and in Paris it is extremely difficult to get any Canadian who can speak with relation to France.

Q. I want to pursue that further. If this is an expression of the policy of balance in opinion, I think some further and stronger effort is going to be required.

By Mr. Knight:

Q. I have one question: does the geographical position of the broadcast, or does the city or town in which he lives preclude him from discussing French politics, because he happens to be living in Paris?—A. I think the affairs of France would be mentioned or discussed, and would come into a lot of commentaries.

Mr. FLEMING: According to Mr. Knight's question he must have misinterpreted what I was driving at. I did not say he should be kept off. I say that is the kind of subject to be given a balance. Without any stretch of the imagination, if we are going to have an expression of opinions of the kind we have just read, then certainly there ought to be expression of the other kind of opinions.

The CHAIRMAN: Suppose that the C.B.C. cannot find anyone in Paris who is a Canadian, to do this work?

The WITNESS: Our people would be very glad to have the names of other competent broadcasters from Paris who know the Canadian scene.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. I cannot accept as a fact the statement which you put forward that they cannot get other people.—A. I said that our people have found it to be extremely difficult, but they are trying to do something to overcome the difficulties, and to see if there cannot be a more apparent balance in these broadcasts.

Mr. RICHARD (*Ottawa East*): Suppose next year we find that the C.B.C. hired three men over in Paris who expressed the same opinion as did Mr. La Chance?

Mr. FLEMING: That would not be a balanced expression of opinion.

Mr. BEAUDRY: Then let us hire them on the basis of pro and con.

By Mr. Hansell:

Q. Isn't the broad argument simply this: there are two ways of life being expressed throughout the world. Canada and the Canadian people accept one way of life. Now, in any opinion, or news, or talks broadcasts, those broadcasts must have an influence upon the thinking of the Canadian people. We will assume that the authorities of the C.B.C. are doing their very best to retain a balance of opinion. But nevertheless there are some of us who see a danger of these broadcasts conditioning the minds of the people—not perhaps intentionally, but in order to soften them up and condition them to accepting what we believe to be a false way of life. That is the whole thing put in a nutshell.

Now, to me personally, the one way of life that is opposed to Canada and the Canadian people is regarded by us as being wrong, and if there should be any balance at all, it should be all on the side which strengthens our particular way of life.

Mr. Studer hit the nail on the head, I think, in what he expressed. He expressed the same thing in other words. I am not going to be critical of the C.B.C. officials in attempting to obtain a balance. I am not complaining. They have an exceedingly difficult job to do, because no matter who you put on the air, as Mr. Beaudry has said, one man may be better informed than another, one man may rise in the newspaper business to be a very prominent

newspaperman; but I do not care how prominent he is. He cannot forego his own feelings and opinions respecting a particular subject; therefore, his thoughts and opinions must influence his broadcasting.

That is the position we are in. Some of us feel we have a responsibility and we are going to do our best to retain and strengthen our particular way of life against opposing forces in the world which have encroached upon us by all sorts of methods in order to influence our people.

The CHAIRMAN: I am afraid I have been a little too lenient in giving such latitude to this discussion. I think we are getting away from our order of reference. We are here to discuss first of all the balance between the principles of different commentators. Now we are discussing different opinions and trying to balance those different opinions between them, so I think we are getting a little too far from our reference.

Mr. HANSELL: I do not want to continue the discussion, but, Mr. Chairman, I do take issue with what you have just said, because here is the thing: radio in Canada, whether it is the C.B.C. or any independent station, apart from television, as far as I can see, is the most powerful medium for moulding public opinion, and we have a very serious responsibility in that respect.

The CHAIRMAN: I know that.

Mr. KNIGHT: I think we should preserve some balance in this committee too.

The CHAIRMAN: Absolutely.

Mr. KNIGHT: I would like to take issue with what Mr. Hansell has said. Suppose, for example, that Great Britain came under the control of a labour government. Under the B.B.C. set up, where you have the B.B.C. under government control, would Mr. Hansell then assert that such a labour government should only allow to go over the B.B.C. such opinions as were in favour of and slanted for whatever things the labour government would favour? That would be a reasonable question, I think. It is horribly dangerous to have the C.B.C. or the B.B.C. or particularly any government-controlled radio expressing opinions which could be in any way suggesting and slanting. In other words, so far as I am concerned, speech must be free for Canadians, and for Britishers, as well as for anybody else. It is a poor cause which cannot stand on its own feet. The people of this country or of Great Britain or any other country have the right to hear all opinions and to use their own good sense, when there is an impact of such opinions upon their own way of life, as to which they consider is most suitable to themselves.

I could develop that thought further. I hate the communist regime for the very reason that Mr. Hansell has stated. If you go behind the iron curtain you are going to have no freedom of speech. You will find there that all the stuff is slanted in one particular direction. Make no mistake about it, you would have no opportunity to hear anything. And I suggest that Mr. Hansell is doing the very thing for which he would blame the communist regime, namely, that he is not allowing free discussion of opinions in this country. To me that is the essence of democracy and freedom, and when you restrict freedom of speech, then freedom itself has begun to die.

Mr. FLEMING: I welcome the speech made by Mr. Knight, it just bears out the point that I have been trying to make this morning, that we want to have a variety of opinion which is the safeguard of democracy. You do not get that where all the broadcasting which the Canadian people can hear from Paris comes from one individual who obviously has his own views and opinions. That is the one point of view that we hear.

Mr. RICHARD (*Ottawa East*): In our way of life in this country, if the people find that Mr. LaChance or Mr. Halton are not giving proper opinions, they will get rid of them and get somebody else. Surely if we did what Mr.

Fleming and others have suggested, and if every time there was an opinion we have to have a contrary opinion, then we are controlling opinions.

Mr. FLEMING: No, we are not. If we give people no opportunity to hear other points of view we are just developing a monopoly.

Mr. HANSELL: Mr. Chairman, since Mr. Knight commented on my remarks and directed his comments to me, I feel that I should reply. The answer to Mr. Knight is that there are countries which have fallen under communism which never would have fallen, or never would have come within the orbit of Russian imperialism if the conditioning of the minds of the people in those countries had not taken place before the "coup" had happened. That is the thing. We do not want that to happen in Canada. Perhaps the officials of the C.B.C. are more or less the victims of the present day trend. It may be so, I do not know; but some of us are out to see that that what has happened to some countries is not going to happen to Canada.

Mr. CARTER: I apologize for coming in late, but when I came in we were discussing Capital Report, London and Europe, and there was some criticism in respect to Mr. Halton and Mr. LaChance having a monopoly of that program. My question is this: has the same criticism been directed against the broadcasts from Washington, because there we do have a more evenly spaced and better variety of opinions. Are we singling out France? Is the committee, or any member of the committee, taking the position that the balance of opinion from London or Europe is different from the balance of opinion from Washington?

The CHAIRMAN: Would repeating?

Mr. CARTER: I want an answer to my question. We are criticizing the broadcasts from London and Europe.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. CARTER: Have we met any criticism with respect to Washington, because there we have the time or less divided among three different speakers.

The CHAIRMAN: No criticism has been made this morning.

Mr. FLEMING: I was the only one who commented on the Washington group. I said that the broadcasts have been very evenly divided among four broadcasters who have been treated fairly equally—they were in striking contrast to what we have been hearing with respect to the broadcasts originating in London and Europe.

Mr. CARTER: I take it that Mr. Fleming would be satisfied, and that others would be satisfied, if the same condition should obtain under the London and Europe broadcasts? Is that right?

Mr. FLEMING: It all depends. We are not committing ourselves to a general statement. We have been talking about the preservation of balance and variety.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. RICHARD (*Ottawa East*): But in the case of Washington, it is easier to obtain a balance because physically it is easier to get commentators there immediately.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, it would be.

By Mr. Beaudry:

Q. Was Mr. LaChance the only one who expressed his views on the French stations among your various European commentators?—A. No, there were others. I cannot produce the details at the moment for the French stations. They would have employed various commentators.

Q. Therefore, we have a wider range of expression of opinion than apparently we have by merely looking at Mr. La Chance's record?—A. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: It is now ten minutes to one and I think we have worked very well this morning. Perhaps we can adjourn now until tomorrow morning at 11:00 o'clock when we will continue with questioning Mr. Dunton on this report.

Mr. KIRK (*Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare*): When we broke up at the last meeting it was understood that we could ask certain specific questions with respect to certain areas under "technical facilities". Can we still do so?

The CHAIRMAN: No. We will finish with that tomorrow if we can and then we will start in on the report.

EVIDENCE

APRIL 1, 1955.

11.00 a.m.

The CHAIRMAN: Order, gentlemen we have a quorum. I should like to ask the members of the steering committee to stay here after the sitting, if possible. I have something to discuss with them.

Mr. BEAUDRY: Mr. Chairman, may I suggest to the committee that at some future date we call in as witnesses, not necessarily in this order, Mr. Watson Sellars, the Auditor General, and the president of the Musicians Union. I am referring to page 31 of the first report. I believe that since some of the information was secured in the matter of musicians' fees, etc., perhaps it would bear a little further explanation and it would be useful to have the president of the Musicians' Union as a witness. I defer to the decision of the agenda committee, but I should like my request considered.

The CHAIRMAN: We will discuss that in the agenda committee. That is Mr. Sellars?

Mr. BEAUDRY: Mr. Watson Sellars, and Mr. Murdock, I believe it is, the president of the Musicians' Union.

The CHAIRMAN: We will discuss that with the agenda committee.

Mr. A. Davidson Dunton, Chairman, Board of Directors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, called:

The CHAIRMAN: We shall continue discussions on the documents produced by Mr. Dunton.

Mr. FLEMING: May I ask whether these six documents will make part of our record of yesterday's meeting?

The CHAIRMAN: No, sir.

Mr. FLEMING: They should have been. I would ask that that be done. Much of the questioning yesterday would be meaningless without having the documents themselves made part of the record of the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN: Is it agreeable to the committee that those documents be printed in the report of yesterday's proceedings?

Mr. BOISVERT: I shall so move.

The CHAIRMAN: Agreed.

Mr. FLEMING: Most of our discussion yesterday was around the first statement on "Capital Report". If no one has any further question on that, I should like to go on to the others in turn. I would ask if any other members of the committee want to ask any more questions on that.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions on number one document, on Capital Report? None. Which one are you taking next?

Mr. FLEMING: I am taking them in the order in which Mr. Dunton gave them. Number 2 is "Mid-week Review", and No. 3 is "Our Guest Speaker". I have very little on these two, Mr. Chairman, except to point out, in case Mr. Dunton has any comment to make on it, that in the case of Mid-week Review we have here a very wide distribution of speakers. I have just made

a calculation, for instance, of the 1954 participants. There were ninety of these broadcasts and sixty-eight persons participated in the ninety, indicating the kind of distribution that I was urging yesterday was the sort of safeguard in balance of programs, which I think could be usefully applied with regard to those broadcasts in the Capital Report series. Nearly all the speakers made one appearance each, and there is an odd one with two. The man with the most appearances was again Mr. Douglas LaChance, who had seven. There are two fours and a three and a few twos, but mostly there is just one appearance.

If we turn to the third statement, on the series "Our Special Speaker", we will see that in 1953 and 1954 there was only one person who participated more than once. In every other case it was just one appearance per person, and the participation was distributed over a large number of participants in that way. I do not know whether there is any further comment which Mr. Dunton wished to make?

The WITNESS: As I was trying to explain yesterday, there is a difference in the types of programs. In a program like "Capital Report" our people have found it useful and good broadcasting to get some sense of continuity in it. They are mostly professional speakers, who have some identity. On the whole it is more effective, to some extent at least, if the same people are used while trying to maintain an over-all reasonable balance. "Our Special Speaker" is a different type of program, as its name applies, where people are chosen to make a one-time speech as a rule, as the pattern shows.

By Mr. Knight:

Q. I think that probably the answer to this question is obvious, but would you not agree with me that the people who listen to Mid-Week Review are, by and large, the same people who listen to Capital Report, and that the fact that you have satisfied Mr. Fleming in the matter of the wide diversification in Mid-Week Review might carry over to the idea of preserving balance on the air generally in regard to broadcasts of this type?—A. Many people, I think, would listen to both of them. We try to get as good a balance as possible in individual programs, but also in the over-all broadcasting of opinion and comment.

Q. My point was that a good many of these people will probably be expressing opinion that would certainly not be the same, even if not directly opposite to the expressions of opinion given in Capital Report.—A. There would be quite a variety in this list.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Can we go on to the next one, if there are no further comments? The fourth one was "International Commentary". I notice that participating, Mr. Chairman, on this series, Mr. Peter Stursberg in 1953 did about half the broadcasts of this series, and in 1954 about 40 per cent. He did ninety-five in 1953, and eighty-two in 1954. Nobody comes anywhere near him in number. The nearest person to him in the number of broadcasts in 1954 was Ada Siegel, who did fifteen. What is the reason for channelling so many of these through the one individual?—A. This program is used to a very large extent to bring information from the United Nations in New York. As I think I explained before, Peter Stursberg is the man on retainer at the United Nations. I think he has been the only Canadian correspondent there and a very large part of his contributions would be daily summaries of what has gone on at the United Nations. Incidentally, we thought that a very useful service, and we have had many compliments about that kind of information service bringing news from the United Nations.

Q. Would you expect him in these reports to be strictly factual?—A. A good part of it would. He may get some interpretation in at times, and again that is why we have some other people, but a very high percentage of his material would be a straight summary of what has happened at the U.N.

Mr. FLEMING: Can I go on to the fifth one?

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions on this? No.

Mr. FLEMING: The fifth document was on "Press Conference" on the Dominion network. Here, Mr. Dunton, you have a table broken down into two groups, guests and participants. The participants in turn are broken down into two groups, those who were chairmen and those who were not chairmen. In looking among the guests in pursuit of information about this matter of balance, I find there are a number of persons who participated as guests who, of course, are not Canadians and who have been drawn from a number of other countries, but I was looking at the Canadians who are members of parliament who have participated. In 1953 you had six members of parliament. In order, they were Mr. Stanley Knowles, the Hon. Brooke Claxton, Mr. David Croll, the Hon. Walter Harris, Mr. John Diefenbaker and Mr. John Blackmore.

Mr. KNIGHT: And Mr. Pearkes, number five.

Mr. FLEMING: Yes, and General Pearkes. There were seven there. When you come to 1954, I find that you have increased that number to ten: Hon. L. B. Pearson, Hon. Mr. Sinclair—Mr. Pearson was on three times by the way, and Hon. Mr. Sinclair once—Senator Wishart Robertson once, Mr. Solon Low once, Hon. Mr. Abbott once, Hon. George Drew once, Mr. Coldwell once, Rt. Hon. Mr. Howe once, Hon. Mr. Martin once, and Hon. Mr. Pickersgill once. According to my tabulation—

Hon. Mr. McCANN: Hon. George Drew too.

Mr. FLEMING: I mentioned him. According to my tabulation, ten participants of the guests were drawn from parliament. Seven of them were Liberals, one Conservative, one C.C.F. and one Social Credit. Then, if you take into account that one of the government ministers, Mr. Pearson, was on three times, you actually had twelve broadcasts in this series in which members of parliament participated, and of those twelve nine were by Liberals, one Conservative, one C.C.F. and one Social Credit. I ask if that is the C.B.C.'s idea of balance?

The CHAIRMAN: Is that in 1954?

Mr. FLEMING: Yes, Mr. Chairman, on page 3.

Mr. BEAUDRY: I would say, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. FLEMING: May I ask Mr. Dunton, Mr. Chairman? I did not ask any member of the committee.

The WITNESS: I think the record is there. As you know, we do among political parties try to have a fair balance, and it has been suggested sometimes that it is not a great privilege going on Press Conference.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. But did anybody turn down a request? Did a member of parliament or a political party turn down a request?—A. Yes.

Q. When was that, and who was it?—A. Usually they have not been able to accept a particular date.

Q. But that is a matter of dates. You do not have anybody rejecting an invitation to appear on a series like this, I am sure?—A. Just occasionally when people have not wished to accept for quite a long time, not necessarily saying that they would not want to go on at any time.

Q. I come back and ask the question, is that record for 1954 the C.B.C.'s idea of balance, with nine Liberals, one Conservative, one C.C.F. and one Social Credit member of Parliament in these broadcasts?—A. I would agree that from the straight point of view of figures it does not look like a very good balance. These programs are put on partly depending on what subjects are in the air and would be likely to interest the public and newspaper people. It is largely done on that basis. We try to keep a reasonably fair balance and I would agree that on the straight matter of numbers it does not look a good balance.

The CHAIRMAN: Could you tell me offhand whether, since the first of January 1955 and up to now, the balance has not been kept better?

The WITNESS: The Minister of Public Works has been on, Mr. Balcer has been on.

Mr. FLEMING: Is it the same series of broadcasts?

The CHAIRMAN: Press Conference, yes.

The WITNESS: They are the only political people since then.

Mr. FLEMING: Just two?

The WITNESS: Yes. Of course, we do not think of them as political broadcasts. I do not know to what extent they are opinion broadcasts. It has been found interesting to many people to have people connected with important developments under grilling by newspaper people. That is to a large extent the way the people have been picked from time to time.

Mr. KNIGHT: One or two that I have seen, I think could not be considered as any political advantage to the participant.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. I suppose that depends on the way the participant handles himself? But I think your list will be added to by last night's program. There was another Minister of the Crown on last night.

A. Yes, because of the great recent interest in Canadian international affairs.

Q. But you are not suggesting that government ministers are the only ones who are competent to deal with issues which may be pressing issues at any particular time in the minds of the Canadian public? I do not think you would defend a continuation of a disproportion such as we see in the 1954 series.

A. No, the basis of the straight figures shown in the document is not very good for this last year.

By Mr. Beaudry:

Q. This is not a period of entertainment as we would consider entertainment normally?—A. At times I think it is quite entertaining.

Q. I appreciate that, but it is a different type of entertainment, let us say. You would be guided in your selection of speakers week to week and as much in advance as you can by other local circumstances, by the presence of some outstanding personage from other countries who would be willing to appear on this program, or you would be guided, I assume, by either the necessity or the usefulness of giving the public some information on a very topical subject. For instance, in 1954 I would assume Mr. Pearson might have been asked three times or perhaps four on matters likely dealing with the foreign situation, perhaps at that time in Korea.—A. I do not remember the occasions.

Q. I would suggest that Mr. Pearson, in spite of Mr. Fleming's contention, is perhaps the best informed man in Canada on that particular subject.

A. That is why he would be—

Q. That is why he would be asked more frequently than Mr. Fleming or myself to discuss that particular subject—A. He would be asked at times when there is a great deal of public discussion.

Q. So that in terms of another balance, you balance your program according to the ability of a speaker to discuss a given topic rather than balance it by numbers?—A. Yes, we try to get an interesting and useful program of people being interviewed who presumably can stand questioning on a subject that is very much in the public mind.

Mr. FLEMING: It is evident that Mr. Beaudry finds Liberals more interesting than others.

Mr. BEAUDRY: On most subjects, yes.

By Mr. Knight:

Q. Did you say that there have been only two on this year?—A. No, I was just mentioning people who had Canadian political connections.

Q. Were there only two?—A. Mr. Fulton has also been on this year.

The CHAIRMAN: And Mrs. Fairclough.

Mr. FLEMING: That is the other program. Mr. Balcer was on TV, Mr. Fulton was on TV, and Mrs. Fairclough.

By Mr. Knight:

Q. Could we have again the list of those who have appeared who might be considered as politicians, since the first of January to date, on the TV Press Conference.—A. This is for sound only. I can give you the radio appearances. In some weeks they are carried on both television and sound. We are giving the ones on sound.

Q. If TV is not included, there would be no point in my questions.—A. Almost all these have been on television. These are the people: the Mayor of Montreal—

Q. I asked only for the so-called politicians.—A. I was leaving it to others' judgment.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. I think, in view of the form of the question, that it might be more prudent for you to give the whole list and let the members draw their own conclusions as to who are politicians and who are not.—A. That is what I was thinking. The Minister of Public Works, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Balcer, Senator Ralph Flanders, the Chinese Ambassador, the editor of the Weekly Digest Soviet Press, Mr. David Fulton, Mr. Mason Wade, Mr. A.R. Mosher, Sir Robert Boothby—I think it as wise that I read them all—Mr. Marshall McDuffy, a Wall Street business man. I have it down to the second of March. I think that perhaps the balance has been somewhat redressed.

Q. The year is young. Was not Mr. Pearson also on sound as well as TV?—A. Yes, several of those. I can mention the ones on that list who were on TV too. Hon. Mr. Winters, Mr. Balcer, the Chinese Ambassador, Mr. Fulton and Mr. Mosher.

Mr. CARTER: I presume that only the photogenic ones get on TV?

Mr. FLEMING: When we come to TV, I presume we will be given a similar report.

The CHAIRMAN: Perhaps he should give a full list of people on TV and sound broadcasts, as the committee is much interested in so-called politicians, as Mr. Knight said. That would give the full picture at the same time.

Mr. FLEMING: Then we would have to have it for other TV programs as well. I was going to ask for similar information when we come to deal with TV as to the participants.

The CHAIRMAN: Would the committee not agree that, to get the full picture at the same time on the same record, we should hear the full list given by Mr. Dunton on TV?

Mr. KNIGHT: In point of this only.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. KNIGHT: From the 1st of January up to date on this program.

The WITNESS: Do you wish some of the television ones too?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

The WITNESS: I have the list.

Mr. FLEMING: What program?

The WITNESS: Television Press Conference.

Mr. KNIGHT: Is this from the first of January to date?

The WITNESS: This is August 6 to December 30, 1954. Mr. George Hees; Mayor Charlotte Whitton; Hon. Lionel Chevrier; Major General F. F. Worthington; H. H. Hannam; Hon. L. B. Pearson; Hon. Jean Lesage; R. G. Cavell; Premier T. C. Douglas; Mohamed Ali, Minister of Finance, Pakistan; Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, British Labour Party; Dr. H. C. Rauf, High Commissioner for India; George Burt, United Auto Workers; J. Douglas Ferguson, Past President, Canadian Manufacturers Association; Hugh Burnett; M. J. Coldwell; Graham Towers; Donald Fleming.

Mr. FLEMING: I hope that Mr. Beaudry listened to that one.

The WITNESS: Solon Low; Claude Jodoin, President Trades and Labour Congress; Brock Chisholm; A. D. Dunton.

The CHAIRMAN: Brock Chisholm is the one you complained of, Mr. Fleming, the Santa Claus one.

Mr. FLEMING: I was reserving comment on that until we reach the television part of our enquiry. The program was very ill-timed.

The WITNESS: Quite a few of these would be both sound and television.

Mr. KNIGHT: Is that list complete?

The WITNESS: That is only up until December 30. Then, I gave you several of the ones in this year which were also on television.

Mr. KNIGHT: If we had the television from January I that would make the comparison complete.

The WITNESS: It is pretty nearly complete with what I mentioned before.

Mr. KNIGHT: I know this spring that I saw Mr. Balcer and Mr. Knowles on "Press Conference".

The WITNESS: I mentioned Mr. Balcer.

Mr. FLEMING: I think we should leave it to Mr. Dunton if he wishes to put this in shape as to completeness.

The WITNESS: We can do that with both sound and television right up to date.

Mr. FLEMING: I was going to ask a similar question when it came to T.V. to the question I asked with respect to sound with relation to these six statements.

The WITNESS: We have in anticipation of that and following a discussion with Mr. Fleming, a list of television "Press Conference" and "This Week",

the panel discussion on Sundays. I understood Mr. Fleming thought that would be sufficient. Those are the chief programs of this kind in television. Will that be sufficient?

Mr. FLEMING: I did not realize that we were talking about television. We can take that up when we come to television.

The CHAIRMAN: May we distribute these documents now?

Mr. FLEMING: You will become mixed up if you do.

Mr. BEAUDRY: If we are going to make a comparison I think we should have them.

The CHAIRMAN: We could distribute them.

Mr. FLEMING: Yes they could be distributed but not discussed now until we come to television.

By Mr. Hansell:

Q. Mr. Chairman, on "Press Conference" might I ask how the interviewers, that is, the press men themselves, are chosen?—A. Usually the procedure is for the chairman to be chosen and then in consultation with the chairman our people try to get a good panel. Very often we try to get people who come from different parts of the country.

Q. You mean the press men come from different parts of the country?—A. Very often if that seems to be a useful thing to have.

Q. I notice on the "Press Conference" sheet for 1954 that there appears on the last page, page 4, to be only 3 chairmen. Is that right?

The CHAIRMAN: Would you speak louder, Mr. Hansell please.

By Mr. Hansell:

Q. On this document I have here headed "Press Conference"—Radio Dominion Network, pages 3 and 4, it gives the list for 1954.—A. Could I explain that you will find a sort of a summary starting on the first page which covers participants for 1953-54, so that in order to find who the chairmen were you would have to start on the first page, the second page and then go on to the third and fourth pages and you will get the complete list covering 1953-54.

Mr. BEAUDRY: Mr. Chairman, may I point out that on the list of guests on "Press Conference"—television, second from the last in the list of guests is Mr. Claude Joudin, president, Trades and Labour Congress, and it should be Claude Jodoin.

The WITNESS: We will try to correct that.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a further question on another aspect of this statement No. 5, "Press Conference"—Radio, Dominion Network, in regard to participation. I see that among the participants Mr. Robert McKeown and Mr. Blair Fraser exceeded all others by a wide margin in the number of occasions they have appeared. Mr. McKeown, I gather from the statement, appeared as a participant ten times in 1953 and ten times in 1954 and was also chairman on seven more broadcasts?—A. The appearance as chairman is included.

Q. So that of the 20 occasions when he appeared in that two years he was chairman 7 times and a participant 13 times?—A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Blair Fraser participated 21 times in the two years and of those 18 as chairman and 3 times as a speaking participant. They seem to exceed all others by a large margin in the number of times they have been called upon.

Mr. RICHARD: (Ottawa East): What about Arthur Blakely?

Mr. FLEMING: He has not been a chairman.

Mr. RICHARD (*Ottawa East*): But he has been a participant.

The WITNESS: There must be some mistake here because I know that Mr. Blakely has been chairman at least once and possibly on another occasion.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Anne Francis has been on 18 times but not as chairman. I was wondering about the selection. You have quite a number of people participating. Evidently there is a wide number of people who are considered suitable to participate in these broadcasts and I am wondering why several seem to have been selected often? Then I have a further question.—A. Selected for chairman?

Q. Or for participation.—A. In the first place I think there is not quite as much disparity as you suggest. There are some other quite large numbers there. In the second place some people have been selected quite often because they seem to make pretty good chairmen.

Q. Is the selection of the other participants in these panels left in any degree to the chairman?—A. The chairman is consulted about it by our people and they have the final responsibility for choosing the participants.

Q. You first select a subject and then select the chairman to preside at the discussion of that subject?—A. Yes.

Q. And in the third stage you ask the chairman for recommendations as to the participants?—A. Yes. We consult with him on it.

Q. Are there any occasions to your knowledge where the recommendations of the chairman have not been accepted?—A. I think these things are not worked out formally by a treaty or anything; they are discussions; there are talks between our people and the chairman and they reach a conclusion. I do not think there is a question of formal recommendation being accepted or turned down, but the responsibility is the responsibility of the C.B.C.

Q. Yes, but yours is a pretty big organization and I think it would be fair and proper to have some detail about the mechanics of the selection because I think the selection is a matter of very great importance. I was wondering if it is possible for any people to get a sort of inside track here because they are regarded as being suitable by the chairman who is selected or by those with whom he consults within the personnel of the C.B.C. I think you will agree that it would be most unfortunate if any people did seem to develop an inside track to the chairmanship or to panel participation.—A. There are several different people who have been chairmen a good deal, and in the second place all our people should and I think would catch any tendency such as that. I suppose there could be some tendency of it, but on the other hand it is also important, our people think, to have a good competent chairman and a man who can be helpful in suggestions about the panel. It seems, I think, to have worked reasonably well.

Mr. BEAUDRY: May I put a question, through you, to Mr. Fleming. Does Mr. Fleming object to any of the participants in these various series?

Mr. FLEMING: I did not realize I was a witness before the committee. If you wish to have a general discussion I will be happy to have it.

Mr. BEAUDRY: I asked the question through the chair.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Beaudry asked the question through the chair and if you do not wish to answer you do not have to.

Mr. FLEMING: What was the question?

Mr. BEAUDRY: The question is, Mr. Chairman, if you wish to ask Mr. Fleming, does Mr. Fleming object to any of the participants on the series?

Mr. FLEMING: I think that is a perfectly absurd question. We are dealing with a question of balance here. This is just a sample of the sort of thing we encounter here when anybody asks a question and somebody doesn't want it to be answered. I asked a plain question on balance and somebody comes up with a silly question. I do not want to keep anybody off the air. In answer to Mr. Beaudry I will say what I said yesterday about people like Mr. LaChance. I said that I did not want to keep them off the air but I wanted to keep the balance.

Mr. BEAUDRY: I will quote from Mr. Fleming in 1953:

I think we agree that we do not wish now to review those old talks on balance, but rather to be given some idea of what you have done to achieve balance in the presentation of these talks programs.

We have a repetition of what he said in 1953 now in 1955. I think we should preserve our own balance as we have other things to do or otherwise we will be sitting here in August.

Mr. FLEMING: What on earth is Mr. Beaudry talking about? Do I understand that he does not want us to review the operations of the C.B.C. for the years 1953-54? That is as good a way as any to waste time in this committee as I know it.

Mr. RICHARD (*Ottawa East*): I do not mind these discussions but I think it should be made clear on the record that there have been a number of chairmen. The only one of whom you can complain is Blair Fraser with 18 and of the other the top one is 7 and 2 and 1. There have been a number of chairmen. Count them.

Mr. FLEMING: Mr. Richard brings out the fact that one person has been chairman for more than one third of the broadcasts. That is more of Mr. Richard's idea of balance.

The CHAIRMAN: This gentleman must have certain special qualifications.

Mr. KNIGHT: We have the record and anything that anybody wants to prove can be proved by the figures. My suggestion is, with all due respect to Mr. Fleming, that we have spent two days on this matter of balance and there is a tremendous amount of work to be done and I wish we could get along with something else.

The CHAIRMAN: I think Mr. Fleming has asked most of the questions he wishes to ask.

Mr. FLEMING: I have on No. 5, but I now have questions on No. 6.

The CHAIRMAN: I think you will agree that you have taken up a certain portion of this meeting. I do not complain, but—

Mr. FLEMING: I hope that you do not complain. A lot of other questions have been asked here which are silly.

The CHAIRMAN: I wish you would not comment as to whether or not questions are silly.

By Mr. Hansell:

Q. I have a question on participants of "Press Conference" which may be a simple question from a simple questioner. Are the participants in "Press Conference" paid?—A. Yes.

Q. Is the chairman paid any more than the others?—A. Yes.

Hon. Mr. McCANN: Are the people being interviewed paid?

Mr. HANSELL: That is my next question. Are those who are interviewed paid?

The WITNESS: The people being interviewed are not usually paid.

Mr. FLEMING: They are not paid. Is that the answer?

The WITNESS: Yes.

By Mr. Hansell:

Q. Who are we talking about?—A. The guests. They are not paid.

Q. But those who participate as questioners, mostly press men, are paid?—A. Yes.

Q. And the chairman is paid more?—A. Yes.

Q. Now I suppose there is no use asking the other question. I will put it this way. I suppose it is against your policy to reveal how much they are paid.—A. I think it is the old story of avoiding giving exact amounts. In answer to Mr. Fleming yesterday I gave some ranges and I think from the ranges you can get an idea what they are paid. "Press Conference" is a half hour program and we hope that anyone participating in it does not talk for half an hour. They would fall more in the ten minute range for the participants.

Q. I have no objection to these men being paid. Anyone that is employed to do a job should be paid. There is one other question. When a certain group are chosen as participants in a certain particular program like "Press Conference" do they themselves hold a conference previously to decide the line they are going to take.—A. That is my understanding, yes.

Q. Would that not indicate that instead of a press conference it is a press inquisition?—A. We call it "Press Conference".

Q. I have listened to a number of them and I think that those who have been interviewed have sometimes been victims of thumb screws; that is not a conference it is purely an inquisition.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you any other questions?

Mr. HANSELL: No.

Mr. HOLLOWACH: I was just wondering whether we could have the information as to the total amount of money that was paid for this particular program during the past fiscal year since you do not want to disclose what the individual amounts are. Could you give us the total amount of money for this particular program.

The WITNESS: For "Press Conference" on radio?

Mr. HOLLOWACH: Yes.

The WITNESS: We could have that given together.

Mr. MONTEITH: I take it that the last questioner meant paid to participants?

The WITNESS: Yes. That is the only figure we could get. The amount paid participants; all fees paid.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. May I pass on to the sixth statement "Weekend Review". I notice in "Weekend Review" that in the year 1954 8 persons participated in a total of 51 broadcasts but that 3 persons did 39 of the 51 broadcasts.—A. This again is another of the kind of programs where it has been found effective to have a sense of continuity in it and to have for fairly long periods of time one general panel. We still try to keep a balance in the program.

Q. I notice Mr. Laurendeau here. This is simply the English speaking network?—A. Yes.

Q. This does not include Mr. Laurendeau's participation in the French network?—A. No.

Q. Speaking of balance, having regard to the pro-republican views often expressed by Mr. Laurendeau and the fact that Professor Underhill is well known for socialistic inclinations, do you think that you are throwing quite

a burden on Mr. McGeachy to preserve balance with those two gentlemen?—A. I would find it difficult to comment on the views of those gentlemen, but it has been found that there is pretty fair balance in the program by the people who have listened to it.

Mr. RICHARD (*Ottawa East*): I think Mr. McGeachy takes his part and carries the program very well. He talks long enough that you do not have to worry about the other two. They cannot get in a word with him on the program.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Richardson?

Mr. RICHARDSON: Mr. Chairman, I spy a stranger here.

The CHAIRMAN: A stranger?

The WITNESS: McGeachy is sitting in the corner.

Mr. FLEMING: On this list I see the name of Dr. Marcus Long. So there will not be any question about this man, let me say that Dr. Long has been out making speeches and asserting, quite untruthfully, that the Progressive Conservative party would like to restrict freedom of expression on the air. I admit the right of Dr. Marcus Long to be on the air but I do hope that the C.B.C. will, in the interests of balance, provide opportunities for people to correct that kind of untruthful assertion.

The CHAIRMAN: Could you not get in touch with Mr. Long and talk the matter over with him?

Mr. FLEMING: I do not know if I will have an opportunity to discuss the matter with him, but I hope that somehow there will be some means of convincing this man of the truth of this matter. Perhaps if he reads the record of these proceedings, he will make an effort to understand the Progressive Conservative party's efforts to preserve balance and freedom of opinion. Maybe he will then be convinced that he has been asserting a very untrue proposition.

The CHAIRMAN: As far as freedom of speech is concerned, all the political parties in the House of Commons are supporting it, don't you think?

Mr. FLEMING: Well, you see this particular professor—and I blush to think that he is a professor in my own alma mater—

Mr. BEAUDRY: Is that a question or a statement, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FLEMING: I was answering a question which the chairman put to me this time.

Mr. BEAUDRY: I beg your pardon.

Mr. RICHARDSON: I thought Mr. Fleming said a little while ago that he did not wish to be a witness.

Mr. FLEMING: I always answer the chairman's questions to me. I presume that is the duty of any member of the committee.

By Mr. Dinsdale:

Q. With respect to the Weekend Review programs, the matter of balance is largely concerned with the content of the remarks of the speakers.—A. Not in a precise way. Our people have tried to see in this past year, that there was a regular panel of three people, together with a few others, and the result has been to have a fairly reasonable balance.

Q. Most of those programs originate in your Toronto and Montreal studios?—A. This particular one does. It just happens that several of these speakers are in Toronto, of the three who have been used most. Some of the others come from other parts of the country. We have a great many talks from time to time of different kinds originating all over Canada.

Q. I do not know the geographical location of each of the men concerned, but I noticed this particular one.—A. I am sorry, excuse me. I am forgetting

that Mr. Laurendeau is not in Toronto. Mr. McGeachy and Professor Underhill I think both live in Toronto.

Q. On this Weekend Review series, is Mr. Allison the only speaker from the western studios?—A. It looks like that on this record. Jamieson was from further west, Vancouver; and of course Robert McKenzie is from Vancouver.

The CHAIRMAN: Does that not pretty well cover the question of the documents?

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. A request was made yesterday by Mr. Balcer and myself for a similar statement in regard to the French network.—A. They are being worked up.

Q. You say they are being prepared?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Hansell:

Q. I want to ask a question on the overall general documents, not on any one particular one. I hope it comes in here, I think it does, but if it does not, I will be glad if you will inform me.

Not long ago I asked for a return in parliament showing the relationship between the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and their negotiations with Reuben Ship, for work to be done. I would like to read a part of the return and then to ask a question or two.

The part of the return which concerns the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was this: Question 4: "Did he—" that is, Reuben Ship—"ever work for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and if so, in what capacity?"

The answer to the question is:

"No. He has submitted a few scripts on a free lance basis for which he was paid per script for those accepted."

Might I ask how many of those scripts were accepted?

A. I think just the two which are mentioned in the return.

Q. Could you make sure of that?—A. I will have it double-checked, but I am pretty sure that is right; just the two accepted. He may have submitted some others.

Q. Perhaps you can confirm that at the next meeting. Are these scripts available to us?—A. They are in our files, yes.

Q. Could you file them with us?—A. Yes.

Q. Now that brings up another question. I will go into it in a little while. When were these manuscripts accepted?—A. I do not know the exact date, but I imagine it would be fairly soon before they were broadcast.

Q. I do not want to take advantage of Mr. Dunton's presence, but I would say in all fairness that there were one or two questions I asked which were answered by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. The questions are these: "Is one, Reuben Ship, a citizen of Canada?" And the answer was "yes". The second question: "Was this person born here, and if not, when did he enter Canada?" And the answer was "yes". The third question: "Was he ever deported from the United States to Canada, and if so, when?" And the answer was "Yes; he was deported to Canada on July 23, 1953".

So that I will not take any advantage, were these manuscripts accepted previous to his deportation to Canada from the United States, or afterwards?—A. No. I think it would be afterwards.

Q. We are to conclude then that you did accept manuscripts from a person who had been deported from the United States because he was undesirable there?—A. You are saying that, I am not!

Q. I mean, no man is deported if he is a respectable citizen.

The CHAIRMAN: Well, no, Mr. Hansell, please. I think you are going a little too far with that question. You are elaborating a little too much on that. I do not think it is interesting for the committee to know the reason why he has been deported. You can take it up in the House.

By Mr. Hansell:

Q. I am not asking that. All right. He was deported from the United States and after he was deported from the United States the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation did negotiate with him and received and bought scripts from him?—A. That is apparent from the dates you are giving now.

Q. Yes.—A. And those dates we must accept.

Q. Were the officials of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation aware at the time they bought these scripts, or negotiated with him for them, that he had been deported from the United States?—A. I do not know, I cannot say, but I would doubt it, because they certainly would not have official information. Whether they had heard or seen the report, or not, I do not know.

Q. If you had known, would it have made any difference?—A. I do not know. As we have said before, these scripts were both accepted on the basis of our judgment of the scripts themselves. That is the way we accept scripts. We do not and cannot take responsibility of any actions of the writer, or of anything that might have happened to the writer in the past.

Q. I realize that you cannot take responsibility for what a man has done in years gone by, or in months gone by, but do you regard yourselves as having no responsibility whatsoever for the background, or for the immediate background of the people with whom you are dealing when buying scripts?—A. If the C.B.C. tried to worry about the background of everybody, it would be in a very difficult position. We simply cannot accept any responsibility for the private lives of performers, writers, or musicians whom we pay, but we do take full responsibility for broadcasting these scripts.

Q. Then it would be possible, if you do not look into that angle, that an agent of Moscow might submit scripts which you would buy?—A. It would be possible, but I would think highly improbable.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Beaudry.

The WITNESS: Again, I am afraid that the responsibility for what had happened would depend on the script itself, that is all we can go by.

By Mr. Hansell:

Q. It is not all you have to go by, if the person is well known. I do not want to comment, but I submit that Mr. Reuben Ship was pretty well known. I am not going to labour the question, but I bring this forward because I think it ties in with the previous discussion we have had with respect to questions which have been asked, with which some of us are very much concerned, about the type of talks and of plays, if you like, which go over the airways of Canada, and for which, in reality, the Canadian people are paying.

Mr. BEAUDRY: Would the C.B.C. ban the plays of Oscar Wilde?

The WITNESS: No. We would carry them.

Mr. KNIGHT: I do not know who Mr. Ship is. I have never heard him on the air and I do not know what particular propaganda he was peddling. But I wonder if a man were deported that would necessarily bar him from the air in Canada?

I do not know how we can ask questions of each other on this committee, except it be done through the chairman, but I would ask if deportation from another country, in Mr. Hansell's opinion, would necessarily bar a man from the air here ?

The CHAIRMAN: I would not give any opinion on that. Personally I do not think Mr. Dunton should be obliged to answer that question.

Mr. HANSELL: I will answer Mr. Knight. I do not think he should necessarily be barred, but I would certainly watch very, very carefully the type of stuff I was buying from him to put over the air.

Mr. KNIGHT: It would not depend on the country from which he was deported.

Mr. HANSELL: It might. Suppose a person was deported from Russia. Let us say one of our Canadian people was deported from Russia because he was considered to be a subversive there because he tried to put over to the Russian people our way of life.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you think they would deport him?

Mr. HANSELL: I know that is an imaginary case. I consider that he might be a very good person to have on the air.

Mr. KNIGHT: You would put him on?

Mr. HANSELL: I certainly would. I would make no bone about it. I want to do everything possible to promote our free Canadian way of life.

Mr. KNIGHT: Hear! Hear!

Mr. MONTEITH: Could we have a return listing the participants in the News Roundup programs in the year 1953-54?

The CHAIRMAN: That would require an enormous amount of work.

The WITNESS: Yes, it would require an enormous amount of work, but it could be done.

By Mr. Monteith:

Q. There is no hurry about it.—A. About 2400 or 2500 names would have to be gone through, but it could be done.

The CHAIRMAN: Could you not limit the length of the answer?

By Mr. Monteith:

Q. It would be reasonable to group them, just listing the number who have been on five or less programs, or something of that nature, and then listing those who have been on more than that many times.—A. We would still have to go through the whole thing in order to get a compilation, but it could be done if anybody wishes.

Mr. RICHARDSON: What is the purpose of getting that information if it will take such a lot of time? I would be in favour of getting it for a member of the committee, but what is Mr. Monteith's purpose? Is it balance?

Mr. MONTEITH: Yes, balance. We have given consideration to balance. I know you would have to go through the list, but I think you could possibly compile a much shorter list for presentation, and a much shorter return if you kept it to a smaller number of appearances.

The WITNESS: It could be done in a shorter return, but there is an awful lot of work involved in making a shorter return. However, it could be done.

Mr. JAMES: Perhaps a period of a month would help.

Mr. MONTEITH: We will be having a recess for Easter soon, but I imagine that the C.B.C. employees will be working this week.

Mr. RICHARDSON: If it is balance that Mr. Monteith is watching for, would it not be a lot easier if Mr. Dunton could come here at the next meeting, or at a later meeting, and state categorically what policy he pursues in trying, as I understand it, to effect a policy of balance.

Mr. MONTEITH: I think we are entitled to look at these figures ourselves.

Mr. RICHARDSON: Surely, but why have all the employees spending a lot of time if Mr. Dunton could make a statement?

Mr. MONTEITH: I do not think it would take such a lot of time. It might take an employee a couple of days, but twenty five hundred names is not such a terrific number.

Mr. RICHARD (Ottawa East): Let us not quibble!

The CHAIRMAN: He will look into the matter and let us know if he can do it.

The WITNESS: I shall try very hard and report at the next meeting.

The CHAIRMAN: You may give what you can.

Mr. MONTEITH: Whenever it is available.

Mr. CARTER: Is this question of balance going to be held over until the next meeting?

The CHAIRMAN: We are pretty nearly through with it now.

By Mr. Holowach:

Q. Naturally we are all interested in seeing that balance is maintained with respect to these radio broadcasts. Since Mr. Hansell brought up one particular broadcast, I would like to ask this question: have we ever allowed some of the people who were formerly Communists, or who were associated with some Communist activity and have since departed from those ranks, have we ever given them an opportunity to broadcast over the C.B.C. to our people? I think such a broadcast would be very interesting in view of the fact that they were intimately associated with a particular way of life which is opposed to ours. I have in mind Mr. Gousenko. Have we ever allowed him to make a broadcast to the Canadian people, or has he ever participated in a Canadian program?—
A. I do not think that the matter has ever come up.

Mr. BEAUDRY: Has it not been a matter of personal security for Mr. Gousenko?

The CHAIRMAN: I think that has been involved.

Mr. HOLOWACH: I realize that there is a question of security in his case, but there are many others who could be used. I think such a program would prove to be very effective here.

Mr. BEAUDRY: If my memory is correct there was a series entitled "I was a Communist" which ran in a would be soap-opera form for two or three years, as I recall it, and which was brought in here from the United States.

The WITNESS: That was a spot program for local stations. We have had quite a few broadcasts of that kind, dealing with people who not only themselves, but through their families, have had some connection with and who were making a study of or specializing in what is going on in Communist countries.

Mr. HANSELL: I should have asked this question before when I was on my feet: it is along the same line. We were talking about manuscripts and I think Mr. Dunton will recall that in a previous committee I raised the question, as well as in the House, of the possibility of being able to examine all manuscripts. I recall that I suggested it would not be too difficult a task to have duplicate copies made, and I even suggested that perhaps they could be put in the parliamentary library in a book so that research men could go in, if they desired, and look through them.

The purpose of my question and of my request at the time is this: newspapers and magazines are in the public library; they are in file; and if we want to recall reading a certain article several years ago, we can ask the

liabrarian to look it up for us, and there we have it. Now, this matter of radio talks is just as important in moulding the thinking of the country as magazines or newspapers, but the difference is that when the talk goes out over the air it has its influence and then you cannot recall it. You have no record to show just what the man did say. You may say: I recall he said this, or that he left me with this impression, but perhaps I am wrong. I had better look it up. But it is impossible to look it up, because it has gone. It has gone with the wind. Perhaps Mr. Dunton or his officials might give the matter some further thought since it has been raised.

The CHAIRMAN: I think that is a matter of government policy. Had you not better take it up with the speaker?

Mr. HANSELL: No, no.

The CHAIRMAN: I mean if you want to have those manuscripts placed in the library here?

Mr. HANSELL: I do not care whether it is the library or some other place. That is not the crucial point. The principal point is: are these manuscripts to be kept and made available for the public to see them if they want to. And have the officials given any further consideration to the possibility of doing it?—A. All our manuscripts are kept on file of any talks or plays. They are open to any responsible person who wants to look at a script. Making them available at any other place would simply be an enormous clerical job.

Q. That is my point.—A. Any responsible person who wants to see a script can see it.

Q. Would it be such an enormous clerical job to slip a carbon paper in?—A. It is more than that. For instance, many of the broadcasts are done by people who come to the studio with a copy or perhaps two copies. They want to keep one, and one has to go into our files. If our scripts are changed around, it would mean a very big clerical job. There are in the neighbourhood of eight thousand or ten thousand talk scripts a year. It is just the mechanics of making extra copies and then filing them in some other system. We keep archives of all the scripts now.

Q. I do not suppose that I can say anything further on that, but I do believe that it would be desirable where people such as newspapers, research men, and men from different organizations know they can go and search the records, as you can go and search the Congressional records or Hansard or these newspapers. I would say that, if possible, something of that kind should be done. Mr. Beaudry has asked whether I would restrict it to talks. I think we would have to be reasonable in the matter and restrict it to talks. Where there is a manuscript, there would be no harm in having enough copies of the manuscript.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we have covered a great deal of discussion on those talks, so that we can carry on with questions on the report. We were on "International Radio Relations" and "Technical Developments".

Mr. KIRK (*Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare*): On technical development, as I recall the discussion last week before we got a little off the track, we decided that that was the time when we would have an opportunity to take specific questions about certain areas, and I am quite certain that that was the understanding. If I am right, I should like to speak for a moment about the coverage of the French-speaking network in the Maritime provinces. Not too long ago a new radio station, CBAF, was established in Moncton, New Brunswick, and it was expected—I think I can say it was hoped—by the French-speaking people in my area that they would be able to hear it. Now, we are not able to hear it. I am referring to my area in western Nova Scotia where there are 23,000

French-speaking Acadians. They can occasionally get Chicoutimi and can occasionally get Montreal, but they cannot get Moncton. I believe that there is a small French-speaking station in New Brunswick, and we cannot get that either. A delegation representing these 23,000 French speaking Canadians went to the Board of Governors of the C.B.C. on the 17th of February and asked for the establishment of a French-speaking station in Nova Scotia. The discussion was quite informal; costs were suggested, and someone came forth with the idea that, if it would cost too much to establish a French-speaking station in western Nova Scotia, it might be possible to have a transmitter or a relay station—I am not sure of the technical terms on that. As I recall it, the Governors, through their general manager, agreed to look into the suggestion and see what surveys would have to be made, and so on. The reason I am giving that brief to you is so that the committee will know what I have in the back of my mind. It is coverage for this group of people. Can Mr. Dunton or Mr. Ouimet give me any further information as to what they propose to do to investigate this request.

The WITNESS: Could I say something on that? Then Mr. Ouimet will explain it further. This is partly the same sort of case as was brought up the other day in regard to the south shore of Newfoundland. It is similar to a number of problems of coverage which we have in quite a few areas of Canada in one way or another. The big obstacle to solving the problem is that of finance. That is, they cost money to build and they cost money to operate and maintain. The Board is very sympathetic toward getting good coverage to all Canadians if it can possibly be done, in respect to languages, but we have to move within the limits of the resources available. The Board asked that this matter be studied. The study has commenced, and Mr. Ouimet may explain further.

Mr. OUIMET: In all these cases we have made studies, not only in the case of the French-speaking population of Nova Scotia but also in Newfoundland and many other parts of Canada. The main problem is the question of cost generally, although at times the costs are made higher by other technical considerations. We are dealing here with the order of costs of \$200,000 for one station, a station of medium power, and simply in relation to the population to be served it results in high cost per capita. Obviously we have to spend the money we have wherever it will do the most good to the most people. To date all the projects that have been decided upon have been on the basis of that policy. If you can serve one hundred thousand people with X dollars and you can only serve five hundred people somewhere else with those X dollars, you begin with those projects which serve the most people per unit cost. We are left now with a number of difficult problems—all the costly ones. They are all places of dispersed population in areas difficult to serve and it has become purely a question of financing. As Mr. Dunton has said, we are sympathetic to all these cases, but there is a limit to what our finances can do, and we cannot spend money which we do not have without reducing expenditures somewhere else.

Mr. KIRK (*Shelbourne-Yarmouth-Clare*): I understand that you mentioned round figures of \$200,000 as the cost of establishing a small power-radio station.

Mr. OUIMET: It takes a fairly good power to cover the area of which you are speaking. We have gone into it much further than that. There is the possibility of one station of medium power; there is a possibility of two stations of slightly less power; or a number of stations of fairly low power. No matter how you figure the costs, they generally run into figures which you cannot fit in with our present budget. There is another thing. There is not

only the cost of constructions, there is the cost of operation. It means the extension of the networks from Moncton down to southern Nova Scotia, and then, especially if we use a number of stations rather than a big one, the linking of all these stations will be more costly per year than if we use one large one. On the other hand the capital cost may be less. All this is being looked into and I cannot express any opinion one way or the other as to whether it can or cannot go through. All I can say at the moment is that I know our budget position, as I see it, in the coming years is not such that anything can be added without cutting somewhere else.

Mr. KIRK (*Shelbourne-Yarmouth-Clare*): I have just one further question. You spoke of having one station or several stations linked up. Not having the technical knowledge, I may use the wrong term but, since you have the technical knowledge, you will know what I am trying to get at. What would be the comparative cost to establish a transmitter somewhere in Nova Scotia connected with Moncton?

Mr. OUMET: That is what I am speaking of. When I spoke of a station, perhaps I was using the wrong technical term. I meant a transmitter, with no studio facilities other than necessary to meet the requirements of the Department of Transport regulations. You have to give call letters, but I did not mention studios. If you bring in studios, it is much more costly.

Mr. KIRK (*Shelbourne-Yarmouth-Clare*): In round figures, to serve 23,000 people it would look like an expenditure of \$200,000?

Mr. OUMET: I should mention to you that it would not serve all the people well. I just received the figures very recently. In the daytime you would be able to do a fair job with one station, but at night time it would not be a fair job. Many people would not get the service which they expected, because they would have interference from other stations by night. So you would not cover the 23,000 people at night with one station.

Mr. KIRK (*Shelbourne-Yarmouth-Clare*): In other words, it would have to be an exceptionally powerful station to cover the 23,000 people?

Mr. OUMET: And further, one of exceptionally good frequencies, of which there are none left—they have been used up during the years. It is unfortunate that both Newfoundland and the Maritimes suffer from a natural handicap in view of the fact that the ground conductivity is generally very poor as compared with other parts.

Hon. Mr. McCANN: Did the establishment of the Moncton station accomplish in the main what we had in mind when it was put there?

Mr. OUMET: I think it went a long way to serve the people speaking the French language in the Maritimes, but it does not go quite as far as to cover the Digby Yarmouth population.

Mr. KIRK (*Shelbourne-Yarmouth-Clare*): In the area there are approximately 23,000 French-speaking Acadians.

Hon. Mr. McCANN: How many people would you say were served well in the Moncton area?

Mr. OUMET: I am afraid I do not have any statements about this.

Hon. Mr. McCANN: My recollection is that it is something like 47 per cent of the people there.

Mr. OUMET: I would say that is right.

Hon. Mr. McCANN: There is that percentage of the population in that area who are French-speaking.

Mr. KIRK (*Shelbourne-Yarmouth-Clare*): Thank you very much. I just wanted to get a clear picture of it.

Mr. CARTER: I should like to follow that up with a few questions. Mr. Ouimet said that they had conducted some experiments to find out what possibility there would be to establish a subsidiary station at Port aux Basques. Would he tell me what experiments were done?

Mr. OUIMET: I do not think I said "experiments". We conducted a study and investigation.

Mr. CARTER: You described the problem as one of coverage and not being able to carry the coverage because of the conductivity of the ground. I was wondering whether you had done any experiments anywhere to see if you could cover it at some other point. The conductivity may be better at one point than it is at another point.

Mr. OUIMET: That is correct, but this is fairly easy to calculate, simply knowing the factors. You do not need to experiment in these things. You have measured the ground conductivity before, and you have complete records of that. You know the geography, you know the frequency, you know the other stations involved, and you can calculate the range of interference. Consulting engineers specializing in that kind of work will calculate something which will generally be accurate within a very small percentage.

Mr. CARTER: But you know that, in the area which I am trying to get covered, the tiny station in St. Pierre is heard very little in all that area.

Mr. OUIMET: If we establish a station at St. Pierre and Miquelon, of course, there will be other considerations involved. In the first place it would have to be linked by network. That would be quite a task in itself, but that would still be expensive.

Mr. CARTER: I am not advocating that, but I am using that as an illustration. Would there not possibly be a point on the coastline near St. Pierre from which you could reach out and cover that just as easily as from St. Pierre itself? You would have to conduct some experiment to find out about that.

Mr. OUIMET: I think that what you are suggesting is that it may be possible to cover the coast line from a point which is on the peninsula or on an island facing that coastline. That is correct. If that could be done that would be a solution from the point of view of conductivity, because water is a very good conductor, but it would still involve the linking of that point with the network and still involve the cost of constructing the station.

Mr. CARTER: We know you cannot build a station without expending money. But coming back to experiments, the Canadian National Telegraphs have tried to link up that area with little wireless telephones. These wireless telephones reach out and the people speak to each other over tremendous distances, sometimes eighty or one hundred miles, with some little walkie-talkie sets. That is another experiment about which I thought you might have made inquiries through the resources of the C.N.T. in covering this territory.

Mr. OUIMET: Are you suggesting that we make it? I do not think we could make it because we know very well the kind of transmission they are getting. It is very well known. This is for telephone purposes, for the transmission of intelligence by voice, which is not the same problem as the transmission of entertainment by a radio station. We need a wider band, the noise is higher, and it does not go as far, because it involves different frequencies.

Mr. CARTER: What do you consider the minimum population entitled to coverage?

Mr. OUIMET: I think that they are all entitled to coverage. We are covering in Canada something in the order of 95 per cent or 98 per cent, and the last 2 per cent will cost ten times more than the first 98 per cent.

Mr. CARTER: How many people does the station at Grand Falls cover? What is the listening audience of that station.

Mr. OUMET: I really do not know from memory what it is. On the other hand these stations were built before. They are operating, and we do not think we should cut them off in order to save money to serve somewhere else.

Mr. CARTER: How much money did the reconstruction of CBN at St. Johns cost?

Mr. OUMET: I think it was somewhere of the order of \$150,000.

Mr. CARTER: That is a fairly powerful station.

Mr. OUMET: That is a ten or fifteen.

Mr. CARTER: Why should it cost \$250,000 to put a station into Port aux Basques, as you said the other day?

Mr. OUMET: This is an unattended transmitter, because there is a studio nearby which costs a good deal of money and it is operated from the studio, but in Port aux Basques, if we built a studio in order to make the transmitter unattended the cost would be even higher.

Mr. CARTER: That would mean that the stations at Grand Falls and Corner Brook would be more expensive than the one at St. Johns.

Mr. OUMET: We took it over; I do not know how much was paid for it at the time. If these stations are five kilowatt; they will cost in the order of \$150,000, if unattended, and will cost more if you have to provide attendance. So it is anywhere between \$150,000 and \$200,000, and in certain cases more than \$200,000, depending on conditions.

Mr. CARTER: But you should be able to give some idea of the actual cost of a station like the one at Corner Brook.

Mr. OUMET: We can look it up and tell you what the Corner Brook station actually cost. It was built years ago. We are building one now in Corner Brook because we had to replace the old one. I do not know the cost of the old one. The one we are building is of the order of \$125,000.

Mr. CARTER: That is quite a bit down from the \$200,000 and the \$250,000 you quoted the other day.

Mr. OUMET: Our stations are not all at the same cost. You asked me what it might cost for a station in Port aux Basques and I believe I said anywhere between \$100,000 and \$200,000 depending on what we decide to build when the plans are finally made. We cannot estimate that accurately.

Mr. CARTER: Is it fair to say that your general policy is to improve the service to people who already have good service and make no effort at all to cover people who have not service?

Mr. OUMET: No.

The CHAIRMAN: That is not fair, Mr. Carter.

Mr. OUMET: Not at all. I suppose you are referring to the St. John's station and the fact that they got a new transmitter.

Mr. CARTER: And Corner Brook.

Mr. OUMET: We have to give them new transmitters because we are ordered to do so by the Department of Transport because the old ones had become hazards to communications generally. In other words, they were old and were not dependable in terms of frequency and stability and if we had them at all they had to be fixed. These places were served and the stations had to be fixed if we wanted to continue to serve them. Otherwise, they would have to be taken off the air.

Mr. CARTER: If Corner Brook did not happen to have some two bit station before Confederation they would not have one now. Is that the proper deduction?

Mr. OUMET: This would have to be studied in terms again of the cost per capita of these areas which may be quite different from the cost per capita of a station which might be built in Port aux Basques.

Mr. CARTER: I would like to put this point again. There are 50,000 in my riding and of these 50,000, 40,000 have no radio coverage and 40,000 people are quite a number of people. I would plead with Mr. Dunton and the board to take another look at it and see if they cannot find some means of giving some coverage.

Mr. OUMET: It is my understanding that the people you are referring to are getting coverage already from Sydney but are not getting the local programs of Newfoundland which might interest them. They are getting some Canadian coverage now. As a matter of fact someone had suggested that we use the Sydney station to give them programs.

Mr. CARTER: That is true, you can give them coverage but you are not giving them the kind of broadcasts that are actually necessary to fishermen of this area. They need the market prices given out from Saint John's and all these quotations. They need a link to link them with the rest of the island and you cannot do that from Sydney.

Mr. OUMET: We agree that they need it but we have not the money.

Hon. Mr. McCANN: Is it not a fact that almost all these things are technically possible but we have not the means of doing them at the present time?

Mr. OUMET: That is what my budget figures tell me.

The WITNESS: This question has been very current within the corporation for the last year or two. Particularly in recent months. It is one of the jobs on the top of the list of desirable things to do and the board is very anxious to give good service to all Canadians. It is not a question of what we want to do. We are just as anxious to give that service as the people are anxious to get it. It is simply a question of the board having the money not only to build it but to operate it within the means we see in sight. This has been very much in the forefront.

Mr. CARTER: Do I understand that in the financing of the C.B.C. there is one compartment for the revenue from radio tax and another compartment for the tax on television sets?

Mr. OUMET: We have been told to keep our accounts that way.

Mr. CARTER: That is a matter of policy I think which might well be reconsidered.

The CHAIRMAN: Well, gentlemen, as I have a meeting of the agenda committee after this sitting I would like you to give me the permission to adjourn the sitting now.

APPENDIX "A"

Lists of speakers who appeared on the following radio programmes during the years 1953 and 1954

- 1. Capital Report
- 2. Midweek Review
- 3. Our Special Speaker
- 4. International Commentary
- 5. Press Conference
- 6. Weekend Review

No. 1

CAPITAL REPORT

Trans-Canada Network

Sundays 2:03-2:30 P.M., E.S.T.

Approx. 8 minutes per speaker

1953 Contributions 1954 Contributions

Washington

Freedman, Max	12	14
Harris, Kenneth	6	2
McConaughy, James	9	13
Minifie, James	13	12
Uhl, Alexander	15	14

London & Europe

Ames, Kenneth		1
Cairncross, John (Rome)		7
DePoe, Norman (Rome)	1	
Ellison, Edward	1	
Halton, Matthew	27	20
Hutchinson, Harold		1
LaChance, Douglas	12	12
McKenzie, Robert	4	7
Scott, Richard (London & Geneva)	1	2
Shulman, Milton	1	2
Stenton, Eric	2	2
Wighton, Charles (Bonn)	1	3
Williams, J. E.		1

Others

Brayley, Jack (Seoul)		1
Caplan, Bernard (Tokyo)	1	
Frye, Wm. R. (New York)		1
Hoyroyde, Derek (New Delhi)		1
Pierpoint, Robert (Tokyo)		1
Scott, Jack (Johannesburg)	1	
Stursberg, Peter (U.N.)	1	

1953 Contributions 1954 Contributions

Ottawa

Baldwin, Warren	6	
Barkway, Michael	4	6
Blakely, Arthur	9	10
Campbell, Norman		7
Eggleston, Wilfred	4	
Francis, Anne	10	13
Hickey, Harvey	6	1
McKeown, Robert	2	1
McLintock, Peter		5
O'Leary, Dillon	1	
Woodsworth, Charles	10	11

No. 2

MIDWEEK REVIEW

Thursdays 10:15 — 10:30 P.M. E.S.T.

Usually Two Speakers to a Program

1953 Contributions 1954 Contributions

Dean, Vora Micheles	1	
Ferguson, George	2	
Boyd, Hugh	4	1
Harkness, Richard	1	
Rovere, Richard	1	1
Fraser, Blair	6	2
Malley, Simone	1	
McKenzie, Robert	2	1
Francis, Anne	2	
Clark, William	1	
Lees, Gene	1	
Keate, Stuart	2	1
Baldwin, Warren	2	1
Henderson, Larry	1	
Hamilton, Grey	1	
Siegel, Ada	1	1
Laurendeau, Andre	1	
Irvine, Ewen	1	
Blume, Helmut	1	
Stenton, Eric	1	1
Turnbull, Colin	1	
Friedmann, W. G.	3	2
O'Hearn, Walter	1	
Keirstead, Burton	2	
Wills, Colin	1	
English, H. E.	1	
LaChance, Douglas	3	7
McLintock, Peter	5	3

	1953 Contributions	1954 Contributions
Freedman, Max	2	
Scott, Richard	3	
Woodside, Willson	1	
Richardson, B. T.	1	
Doyle, Frank	1	
Allison, Carlyle	2	
Barkway, Michael	1	
Halton, Matthew	1	
Cohen, Nathan	1	
Pelletier, Gerard	5	
McInnes, Edgar	1	1
Minifie, James	3	4
Fox, Leslie	1	
Dean, Basil	2	1
Woodsworth, Charles	1	
Rosenthal, A. M.	1	1
Corbett, David	1	
Allen, Graham	1	
Stursberg, Peter	3	
Jamieson, Stuart	1	4
Daly, Robert	1	
Frye, William	2	2
Roberts, Leslie	1	
Balaraman, K.	1	
Anderson, Allan	1	
McKeown, Robert	1	1
Shearer, Robert	2	
Day, Brigham	1	1
Wasserman, Charles	1	
Ritchie, Ron	1	
Hawarth, Don	1	
Marven, Ralph	1	
Conant, James		1
Servan-Schreiber, Jean Jacques		1
Bilibin, Ivan		1
Ballantyne, Murray G.		2
Huot, Maurice		1
Epton, Nina		1
Harbron, John		1
Fowke, Vernon		1
Redford, Robert		1
Schwartz, Harry		1
Lisegar, Peter		1
Hillman, Serrell		1
Smith, W. Y.		1
Higginbotham, Chris		1
Whitmore, B. G.		1
Lapp, Ralph E.		1
Hiscocks, Dr. C. R.		1
Luddington, Tracy		1

	<i>1953 Contributions</i>	<i>1954 Contributions</i>
Dewhurst, Brigadier Claud		1
Knebel, Fletcher		1
Mayo, Bert		1
Chatelain, M.		1
Lord van Sittart		1
Brogan, Denis		1
de Segonziaac, Adelbert		1
Edmonds, Jean		1
Earl, Leonard		2
Krehm, William		1
Eggleston, Wilfrid		2
McGeachy, J. B.		1
Walmsley, Prof. O.		1
Pullen, Roland		1
Stevenson, William		2
Keatley, Patrick		1
MacFarlane, Douglas		1
Duhamel, Roger		1
Davey, Clark		1
Eady, Frances		2
Phillips, Percy		1
Blatz, W. E.		1
Bell, Marilyn		1
Duffey, Robert		1
DePoe, Norm		1
Cote, Langevin		1
Woolard, Keith		1
Wynn, Len		1
Ross, Mary Lowry		1
Ward, Norman		1
Blackmore, Ralph		1

No. 3

OUR SPECIAL SPEAKER

Trans-Canada Network

Sundays 10:20—10:30 PM E.S.T.

	<i>1953 Contributions</i>	<i>1954 Contributions</i>
Chase, Stuart	1	
Smith, I. Norman	1	
Solandt, Dr. O. M.	1	
Wilson, Harold	1	
MacVicar, Dr. Archibald	1	
Furbay, John	1	
Hiscocks, Dr. C. R.	2	
Wittkower, Dr. Eric D.	1	
Turnbull, Colin	1	
Butler, Rt. Hon. R. A.	1	1

	1953 Contributions	1954 Contributions
Hoffman, Paul	1	
Tyrwhitt, Jacqueline	1	
Canham, Erwin	1	
Laycock, Dr. S. R.	1	
Anstensen, Prof. A.	1	
Meany, George	1	
Tory, J. S. D.	1	
McKenzie, Robert	1	
Baxter, Beverley	1	
Casgrain, Mme. Therese	1	
Brockington, L. W.	1	
Phillips, Percy	1	
Fraser, John Munro	1	
Ottaway, Dr. A. K. C.	1	
Smith, Marjorie	1	
Van Heuben Goedhart, Dr. G. J.	1	
McLeod, Dr. Allistair	1	
Fay, Gerard	1	
Black, Robson	1	1
Patterson, Sheila	1	
Underhill, Prof. F. H.	1	
Deakin, Arthur	1	
Freuchen, Peter	1	
McKay, R. W. G.	1	
Fienburg, Wilfred	1	
Jones, C. Meredith	1	
Clarke, Arthur G.	1	
Wright, R. H.	1	
Wright, Frank Lloyd	1	
Adebo, S. O.	1	
Knowling, Phillip	1	
Hoard, Prof. W. S.	1	
Phillips, Dr. C. E.	1	
Fyfe, Sir William Hamilton	1	
Hutchins, Dr. Robert	1	
Baird, P. D.	1	
Eddy, J. P.	1	
Templar, Sir Gerald	1	
Cogswell, Dr. Fred	1	1
Keenleyside, Dr. H. L.	1	
Edman, Irwin		1
Alcutt, Prof. E. A.		1
Baldwin, Roger		1
Clark, Gerald		1
Mazzolini, Dr. Ettore		1
Jacques, Lyman		1
Israel, Verna		1
Webster, Margaret		1
Hillary, Sir Edmund		1
Bowles, Chester		1

	<i>1953 Contributions</i>	<i>1954 Contributions</i>
Keppel-Jones, Arthur M.		1
Selye, Dr. Hans		1
Russell, George A.		1
Adaskin, John		2
Crankshaw, Edward		1
Peers, Frank		1
Penfield, Dr. Wilder		1
Mead, Dr. Margaret		1
Thomson, Dr. David		1
Calder, Ritchie		1
Bingham, Jonathan		1
Rowan, Prof. William		1
Anderson, Allan		1
MacPherson, Helen Gordon		1
Keys, Dr. David A.		1
Kennedy, Warnett		1
Pauling, Dr. Linus		1
Wade, Mason		1
Jackes, L. B.		1
MacKay, Donald		1
Kemp, Dr. Wilfred		1
Margeson, J. M. R.		1
Johnson, Derek, Lukin		1
Fyfe, Rt. Hon. Sir David Maxwell		1
Coomaraswamy, Rajendra		1
Fisher, Most Rev. Geoffrey F.		1
Radhakrishnan, Dr. Servipalli		-
Stacey, C. P.		1
Sanders, Byrne Hope		1
Reid, Bill		1
Raynor, Wilma		1
Russell, Bertrand		1
Furst, Joseph		1
Gordon, King		1
Wooding, H. O. B., Q.C.		1
Popkin, Zelda		1
Dunton, A. D.		1

No. 4

INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

Trans-Canada Network

Monday to Friday 6:30—6:35 P.M. E.S.T.

	<i>1953 Contributions</i>	<i>1954 Contributions</i>
Stursberg, Peter	95	82
O'Hearn, Walter	7	
Edel, Leon	2	
Taplin, Walter	32	9
Siegel, Ada	9	15

	1953 Contributions	1954 Contributions
Taylor, A. J. P.	33	6
Harris, Kenneth	2	
Woodside, Willson	2	3
Woodsworth, Charles	2	
Rosenthal, A. M.	11	7
Boss, Wm.	1	1
Mezerik, A. G.	1	
McKenzie, Robert	2	7
Van Steensel, Maja	1	
Rogers, John	2	
Bennett, Donald	1	
McLaughlin, Kathleen	1	
Huss, Pierre J.	4	
Telsch, Kathleen	2	
Fraser, Blair	4	
McKeown, Robert	1	
Laming H. E.	1	
Carpenter, Francis	2	1
Boyd, Hugh	1	
Richardson, B. T.	1	
Quilliam, Brig. C. D.	2	1
Hamilton, T. J.	1	
Sheldon, Michael	6	
Friedman, W. G.	2	
Monsarrat, Nicholas	1	
Cooper, Alvin	1	
Golden, L. L. L.	1	
Frye, Wm. R.	2	9
Witkin, Richard	1	1
Walker, John	1	
Balaraman, K.	1	
Minifie, James	1	4
Chapin, Miriam	1	
Phelps, Arthur L.	1	
Gibson, Douglas	1	
Greer, Harold		2
Menkin, Jules		1
Keatley, Patrick		7
Steinhouse, Herbert		1
Goldberg, Anatole		1
Tougas, Gerard		1
Harbon, John		1
Beloff, Max		1
Knebel, Fletcher		1
Ray, Cyril		1

	1953 Contributions	1954 Contributions
Courtney, Anthony		1
Ritchie, Ronald		1
Batchelor, Denzil		1
LaChance, Douglas		2
Downton, Eric		2
Floyd, David		2
Barkway, Michael		1
Ball, Douglas		2
Schwartz, Harry		8
Sutherland, Donald		1
Halton, Matthew		6
Stevenson, Wm.		2
Waring, Gerald		1
Krehm, Wm.		3
Boyd, Francis		1
McBeth, Jack		1
Watson, Francis		9
Gruliow, Leo	11	
Brunton, Donald		1
Clark, Wm.		2
Day, Brigham		1
Hutchinson, H.		2
Mackie, Victor		1
Dewhurst, Brigadier Claud		3
Moseley, Philip		2
Nicholl, Rear Adm. Angus		2
Crankshaw, Edward		2
Watkins, Ernest		1
Schonfield, Anthony		2
Eastman, Mack		1
Bilibin, Ivan		1
Wrong, Dennis		2
Kierstead, Burton		1
Kroon, Robert		1
Forrest, William		1
Patterson, Bruce		1
Ewer, Trilby		1
Eayres, Jas.		1
Samson, Gerald		1
Humphrey, John P.		1
Bain, Geo.		1
Burton, Elaine		1
Stewart, F. K.		1

No. 5

PRESS CONFERENCE—RADIO

Dominion Network

Mondays 8:00-8:30 p.m. EST

1953

January 5-May 11 November 2-December 28

Guests

- M. Horace Boivin, Mayor of Granby, P.Q. (1)
- Gerard Picard, President, CCCL (1)
- S. Knowles, M.P. (1)
- M. Jacques Soustelle, Gaullist Deputy, French National Assembly (1)
- Major General G. R. Pearkes, V.C., M.P. (1)
- William Boss, C.P. Correspondent (1)
- Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence (1)
- Dr. Tingfu Tsiang, National China Delegate to U.N. (1)
- Prof. Ahmed S. Bokhari, Pakistan Delegate to U.N. (1)
- Lord Ismay, Secretary-General of NATO (2)
- Rt. Hon. Selwyn Lloyd, British Minister of State (2)
- Sir Gladwyn Jebb, British Delegate to U.N. (1)
- Mrs. Goldie Myerson, Israeli Delegate to U.N. (1)
- David Croll, M.P. (1)
- S. A. Steward, South African Information Officer (1)
- Krishna Menon, India (1)
- Ezra Benson, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture (1)
- Premier Joseph Smallwood, Premier of Newfoundland (1)
- Hon. Walter Harris, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration (1)
- Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister of India (1)
- Awni Khalidy, Iraq Delegate to U.N. (1)
- Senator Knowland, U.S. Senator for California (1)
- John Diefenbaker, Q.C., M.P. (1)
- John Blackmore, M.P. (1)
- Herbert Hannan, President, Canadian Federation of Agriculture (1)
- Charles Hill, Parliamentary Secretary to British Minister of Food (1)
- Frank W. Bowcott, Agricultural Counsellor at Australia House London (1)
- Morse, True, U.S. Under-Secretary of Agriculture (1)

<i>Participants</i>	<i>Occasions</i>		<i>Chairman</i> 1953-1954
	1953	1954	
Trotter, Bernard	1	1	2
Garneau, Constance	1		
McKeown, Robert	10	10	7
Luddington, Tracy	1		
Cheney, Vincent	1		
Donnelly, Fred	1		
Fraser, Blair	11	10	18
Keirstead, Burton	1		
Collier, Frank	1		
Mathieu, Roger	1		
Lees, Gene	1		
Ferguson, Maud	2	1	
Blakely, Arthur	6	9	

<i>Participants</i>	<i>Occasions</i>		<i>Chairman 1953-1954</i>
	1953	1954	
Lambert, Jacques	7	4	
Swanson, Frank	2	1	
O'Leary, Dillon	2		
Driscoll, Vick	1		1
LaChance, Douglas	3	1	2
Steinhouse, Herbert	1		
Stoneman, William	2	1	
Schoenbrun, David	1		
King, Harold	1		
Hoare, Geoffrey	1		
Francis, Anne	8	10	
Jackson, Richard	4	1	
Beloff, Nora	1		
Dempson, Peter	3		
Hillman, Serrell	3	2	
Woodsworth, Charles	2		
Nicholson, Pat	3		
Riggan, Byron	1		
O'Hearn, Walter	7	1	8
Stursberg, Peter	7	3	2
Harris, Kenneth	1		
Rogers, John	1	1	
Balaraman, Krishnamachari	3	5	
Hitschmann, Marcelle	2	2	
Hefferman, John	2		
Huss, Pierre J.	2	2	
Wagle, Dattatari	2		
Langlois, George	1	6	
Ray, Cyril	1		1
Halton, Matthew	1	1	
Niven, Paul	1		
Armstrong, Jane	1		
Ewer, Trilby	1		1
Forrest, William	1		
Huinzinger, J.	1		
Rosenthal, A. M.	2	3	
Fontaine, Andre	1		
Ward, Paul	1	1	
Whiting, Audrey	1		
Katal, Jacques	1		
Bouhafa, Abed	1		
Bloom, Chester	1		
Grantham, Ronald	1		
Weill, Anne	2	2	
Carpenter, Frank	1	2	
Call, Henrik	1		
Minifie, J. M.	3	4	7
Blair, William	1		

Participants	Occasions		Chairman 1953-1954
	1953	1954	
Harsh, Joseph	1		
Dale, Edwin	2	1	
Freedman, Max	4	2	
Campbell, Ruth	1		
Dennis, Eric	1	7	
Mackie, Victor	1		
Neuman, Klaus	1		
Nicholson, Eric	1		
Clark, William	1		1
Tas, Sal	1		
McLachlan, Donald	1		
Hodson, H. V.	1		
Martin, Kingsley	1		
Frye, Wm. R.	1	1	
Lash, Joseph E.	1	3	
Vas Dias, Arnold	1	1	
Witkin, Richard	1		
Keshishian, Levon	1		
Miller, Helen Hill	1		
Drummond, Roscoe	1	1	
White, William S.	1		
Walker, John	1		
Smith, Denys	1		
Steele, Jack	2		
McLintock, Peter	2	10	
Finney, N.S.	1		
Burke, Stanley	1	5	
Nicholson, Jennie	1		
Anderson, John	1		
Thompson, Dr. William	1		
Parani, Dr. Felix	1		
McKenzie, Robert	1	1	1
Rasmussen, Sven	1		

1954

January 4 - May 17 September 8 - December 29

Guests

- Stirling Cole, Chairman, Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy (1)
- Hon. L. B. Pearson, Minister of External Affairs (3)
- Chester Bowles, Former U.S. Ambassador to India (1)
- Hon. James Sinclair, Minister of Fisheries (1)
- Senator Wishart Robertson, The Senate (1)
- Neil Jacoby, Vice-President, Council of Economic Advisors to U.S. President (1)
- Percy Bengough, President, TLC (1)
- Walter Reuther, President, C.I.O (1)
- Leslie K. Munro, New Zealand Ambassador to U.S. (1)
- William Vogt, (1)
- General Alfred Gruenther, Commander NATO Forces in Europe (1)
- Solon Low, M.P. (1)

Hon. Douglas Abbott, Minister of Finance (1)
 Robert Murphy, Deputy Minister of State for U.S. (1)
 Hon. George Drew, Leader of the Opposition (1)
 Jennie Lee, British Labour M.P. (1)
 Coldwell, M. J., M.P. (1)
 Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Defence Production, Trade & Commerce (1)
 Z. A. Bokhari, Director, Radio Pakistan (1)
 C. D. Deshumkh, Minister of Finance, India (1)
 Trygvie Lie, Former Secretary-General U.N. (1)
 Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner to Malaya (1)
 Mark Trice, Secertary of U.S. Senate (1)
 Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of National Health & Welfare (1)
 Jules Moch, French Delegate to U.N. (1)
 Pierre Mendes-Frances, Prime Minister of France (1)
 Hon. J. Pickersgill, Minister of Citizenship & Immigration (1)
 Julius Katz-Suchy, Polish Delegate to U.N. (1)
 G. S. Thorvaldson, President, Canadian Chamber of Commerce (1)
 Enoch Parl, British Conservative M.P. (1)
 Dennis Healey, British Labour M.P. (1)
 Gilbert Harding, BBC (1)
 Jacob Schultz, Chairman, Inter-Provincial Farm Union Council (1)

Participant 1954

Buchan, Alistair	1
Friendly, Alfred	1
Danielle Raymond	2
Barrett, Ruth	1
MacKenna, A.	2
Slevin, Joseph	1
Hallman, Eugene	1
Boss, William	1

Participant 1954 *Chairman*

Grant, Allison	1
O'Delle, Terende	1
Nicholson, Norman	1
Crellin, Jack	1
Munro, Angus	1
Eggleston, Wilfred	1
Wronkow, George W.	2
Nolde, Mrs. Ellen-Jarden	1
Boyd, Hugh	1
McKenzie, Ruth	1
Campbell, Norman	2
Russell, E.	1
Waggoner, Walter	1
Lisagar, Peter	1
McKay, Shane	1
McGeachy, J.B.	1
Stevenson, William	1
Aitken, Margaret	1
Woodside, Willson	1
Barkway, Michael	2
Peers, Frank	1

Participant	1954	Chairman
DePoe, Norman	1	
Dewhurst, Claude	1	
Rogers, George	1	
Guthrie, N. Gregor	2	
Bird, John	1	
Malley, Simon	1	
Waring, Gerald	1	
Craig, May	1	
Hollingsworth, Claire	1	
Knebel, Fletcher	1	
Harcourt, William	3	
Needham, R.	1	
Britter, Eric	1	
Edmonds, Jean	1	
Cram, Jack	1	
Wells, Eric	1	
Earl, Leonard	2	
Kent, Tom	1	1
Muggeridge, Malcom	1	
Vanocur, Sandor	1	
Higginbotham, Chris	1	1
Hollowell, Harry	1	
Hedlin, Ralph	1	
Duroches, Louis	1	
Ballantyne, Murray G.	1	
Perrault, Jacques	1	
McLean, Eric	1	
Keyserlingk, R.W.	1	
Deviccio, Leon	1	
de Tarenne, Henri	1	

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WEEKEND REVIEW

Trans-Canada Network

Sundays 10:10—10:20 PM E.S.T.

	1953 Contributions	1954 Contributions
Allison, Carlyle	1	
Ballantyne, Murray		1
Cohen, Maxwell		2
Ferguson, George	6	3
Freedman, Max	3	
Jamieson, Stuart	5	
Keirstead, Burton	7	2
Laurendeau, Andre	4	12
Long, Dr. Marcus	4	
McGeachy, J. B.	16	12
McKenzie, Robert		4
Richardson, B. T.	1	
Underhill, F. H.	3	15

